

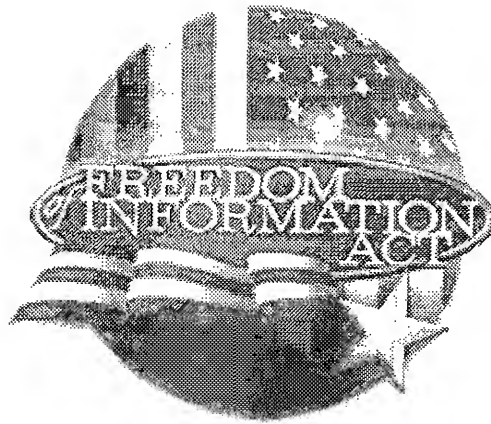
**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

FILE NUMBER: 100-106670

SUB - A FILE

SECTION: 1



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Martin Luther King Jr.

SUB - A File

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SECTION 1



Martin Luther King Jr.
Southern Christian Leadership
Conference

A NONSECTARIAN coordi-
nating and service agency,
the Southern Christian Lead-
ership Conference mobilizes
local organizations. . . . Often
wins backing of whole Negro
communities. . . . President
is the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther
King Jr., 35-year-old Atlanta
Baptist minister who became
national figure when he led
Negro bus boycott at Monte-
gomery, Ala., nearly decade
ago. . . . Assisting him is staff
of 22. . . . Home office is
usually in Atlanta. . . . Agency
founded in 1957 to seek "full
citizenship rights, equality
and the integration of Negro
in all aspects of American
life." . . . Chief aide now is the
Rev. Dr. Ralph Abernathy. . . .
Believes in the Ghandian prin-
ciple of nonviolence and sub-
scribes to the Hegelian phi-
losophy of synthesis out of
struggle. . . . His impassioned "I
have a dream" was the peak
of last summer's March on
Washington. . . . Works pri-
marily in 16 Southern and bor-
der states, but has acquired
among all Negroes something
of the role of statesman.

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*Rephrased
W.D. Sullivan*

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UPI-22

(KING)

JACKSON, MISS.--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, WHO VIGOROUSLY DENIED LAST NIGHT THAT THE CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE HAS BEEN INFILTRATED BY COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS, GOES TO VICKSBURG TODAY IN HIS FIVE-DAY TOUR THROUGH MISSISSIPPI.

SEN. JAMES O. EASTLAND, D-MISS., SAID ON THE SENATE FLOOR YESTERDAY THAT SEVERAL PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE MISSISSIPPI CIVIL RIGHTS DRIVE ARE PRO-COMMUNIST.

KING ANSWERED THE CHARGE BEFORE THE LARGEST AUDIENCE HE HAD DRAWN SO FAR IN HIS TOUR THROUGH THE STATE. HE TOLD ABOUT 2,500 NEGROES AND A FEW WHITES THAT HE IS "SICK AND TIRED OF PEOPLE SAYING THIS MOVEMENT HAS BEEN INFILTRATED BY COMMUNISTS AND COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS." HIS VOICE RISING, KING SHOUTED, "THERE ARE AS MANY COMMUNISTS IN THIS FREEDOM MOVEMENT AS THERE ARE ESKIMOS IN FLORIDA."

KING AGAIN URGED NEGROES TO REJECT THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRATIONS OF REPUBLICAN NOMINEE BARRY GOLDWATER AND SUPPORT PRESIDENT JOHNSON UNDER THE BANNER OF THE FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY (FDP) WHICH HOPES TO BE SEATED AT THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION IN THE PLACE OF A REGULAR DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION FROM MISSISSIPPI.

KING SAID THE REGULAR DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE STATE "IS THE PARTY IN MISSISSIPPI THAT PERPETRATES LYNCHING AND POLICE BRUTALITY."

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30 AUG 5 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

191 AUG 5 1964

Dr. King Reported Named
For Nobel Peace Prize

OSLO, Norway, July 18 (AP) — The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King has been proposed for the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize, the religious magazine *Vaar Kirke* (Our Church) says.

The Lutheran magazine said editorially in its current issue that "it would be difficult in today's situation to find a more deserving candidate."

A group of Swedish legislators reportedly proposed Dr. King for the prize, the magazine said. The winner is chosen by the Norwegian Parliament.

The magazine said Dr. King should be awarded the prize for his role in the struggle for racial integration in the United States. It described him as a leading factor in the struggle for adoption of the new United States Civil Rights Act.

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Labor, Negro planks for party platforms

Dr. King offers novel plan for anti-poverty war

SAN FRANCISCO — Negro leader Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. has called upon the nation to launch "a broad-based and gigantic Bill of Rights for the Disadvantaged."

King's radical call was made to the Republican Party Platform Committee (July 7) and will be repeated before the Democratic convention in Atlantic City next month.

"The newly enacted civil rights bill brings the American Negro to the threshold of becoming a first class participant in our society," Rev. King said.

But, he added, "the objective economic position of the Negro in society causes him as a group to be hardest hit by automation."

IN A VISE

"... Automation is eliminating jobs from our economy at the rate of 40,000 per week or 2,800,000 a year."

Because of this process, he said, Negroes "live within two circles of segregation."

"One imprisons them on the basis of color while the other divides them within a separate culture of poverty."

"One half of all Negro families in the United States are



MARTIN LUTHER KING
A radical proposal...

poor by the \$3,000 annual income definition.

"... The average Negro with four years of college education can expect to earn less in his lifetime than the white eighth grade drop out."

King went on to say, "The Negro today is not struggling

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for some abstract, vague rights, but for concrete and prompt improvement in his way of life . . . Negroes must not only have the right to go into any establishment open to the public but they must also be integrated into our economic system in such a manner that they can afford to exercise that right.

"Today special measures are needed to alleviate the economic conditions of Negroes and all other persons in a family unit which earns less than \$3,000 a year.

"During World War II, our fighting men were deprived of certain advantages and opportunities. To make up for this, they were given a package of veterans' rights, significantly called a 'Bill of Rights.'

" . . . I am proposing, therefore, that, just as we granted a GI Bill of Rights to war veterans, America launch a broad-based and gigantic Bill of Rights for the Disadvantaged, our veterans of a long siege of denial.

"A Bill of Rights for the Disadvantaged would immediately transform the conditions of Negro life. The most profound alteration would not reside so much in the specific

grants as in the basic psychological and motivational transformation of the Negro.

POOR WHITES, TOO

"Change in human psychology is normally a slow process, but it is safe to predict that, when a people is ready for change as the Negro has shown himself ready today, the response is bound to be rapid and constructive."

Dr. King pointed out that, "While Negroes form the vast majority of America's disadvantaged, there are millions of poor whites who would also benefit from such a bill.

"The moral justification for special measures for Negroes is rooted in the robberies inherent in the institution of slavery. Many poor whites, however, were the derivative victims of slavery. As long as labor was cheapened by the involuntary servitude of the black man, the freedom of white labor, especially in the South, was little more than a myth. It was free only to bargain from the depressed base imposed by slavery upon the whole labor market.

"Nor did this derivative bondage end when formal slav-

ery gave way to the de facto slavery of discrimination. To this day the white poor also suffer deprivation and the humiliation of poverty if not of color. They are chained by the weight of discrimination, though its badge of degradation does not mark them. It corrupts their lives, frustrates their opportunities and withers their education.

SEES A NEW ERA

"In one sense it is more evil for them, because it has confused so many by prejudice that they have supported their own oppressors.

"It is a simple matter of justice that America in dealing creatively with the task of raising the Negro from backwardness, should also be rescuing a large stratum of the forgotten white poor.

"A Bill of Rights for the Disadvantaged, applicable to white and Negro families alike with annual incomes of less than \$3,000, could mark the rise of a new era in which the full resources of the society would be used to attack the tenacious poverty which so paradoxically exists in the midst of plenty."

DR. KING REQUESTS U.S. AID IN FLORIDA

Asks White House to Send
Mediator to St. Augustine

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., June 24—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said today he had appealed to the White House to send a mediator to this racially divided city.

Warning that St. Augustine was descending into a "reign of terror," with the police allegedly conspiring with "Klan-like elements" against civil rights demonstrators, the Negro integration leader said he had asked President Johnson to follow the example of President Kennedy's handling of the comparable crisis in Birmingham a few years ago.

After all contact between whites and Negroes had been severed in Birmingham, President Kennedy dispatched mediators who restored communications and brought the opposing factions to the conference table.

As in Birmingham, the crisis here is also accentuated by a breakdown in biracial communication.

Returning to this city after a weekend in Atlanta, Dr. King found a worsening climate of "lawlessness, terror and revengeful violence."

If this spreads, he warned, the nation will be doomed to "a barbarism more destructive and horrible than Hitler's Germany."

Clashes between Negroes and militant whites were narrowly averted on two occasions today. This morning, at St. Augustine beach, about 30 Negroes turned back near the ater's edge when they were blocked by a gang of white, teen-age toughs. The police did nothing to disperse the gang. They made no attempt to clear a path for the Negroes, although this was a public beach segregated by law, segregated only by custom.

Then in mid-afternoon when this oldest American city was sunk in the torpor of broiling heat, some 100 Negroes paraded on the downtown streets. They were subjected to the usual abuse from loungers in the Plaza.

"You're nothing but a white nigger," hollered a man at the only white person marching with the integrationists. And

about a dozen toughs followed the paraders back to the edge of the Negro quarters, taunting

There they barely... a confrontation with Dr. King, who was rounding a corner on foot just as the police drove the white tormenters away.

At a press conference held in the Elks Rest, a two-story clubhouse in the heart of the Washington Street Negro district, Dr. King said he had heard that some white business leaders in St. Augustine were willing to discuss the Negro demands for desegregation of public accommodations, more jobs for Negroes, and the dropping of charges against civil rights demonstrators.

But they were afraid to do anything, he said, because the town was dominated by lawless elements.

"Some businessmen told us," he said, "that they were afraid of violence from the Klan and

Klan-like elements in the community."

That was why it was necessary, Dr. King said, for the White House to send a mediator who would encourage the moderate white element to raise its voice.

Dr. King said he had made this request yesterday through Lee White, a Presidential assistant. Dr. King was critical of the Administration for not moving more forcibly in the St. Augustine crisis. He said he had asked the Justice Department to "do something about brutality and violence" and "the only answer I got was that they were looking into it."

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United Press International Telephoto

ON THE BEACH IN ST. AUGUSTINE: Column of Negro demonstrators approaches surf at segregated public beach. They were turned back at water's edge by white youths.

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UPI-8

(NEGROES)

CHICAGO--THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. AND OTHER TOP INTEGRATION-ISTS TOLD THE LARGEST CIVIL RIGHTS RALLY IN CHICAGO'S HISTORY YESTERDAY THAT NEGROES MUST MOVE QUICKLY TO TEST COMPLIANCE WITH THE NEW CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

"IT IS NECESSARY TO MOVE ON VIGOROUSLY," KING URGED THE MORE THAN 70,000 PERSONS AT CHICAGO'S SOLDIER FIELD FOR THE AFTERNOON RALLY. "WE HAVE A LONG, LONG WAY TO GO."

JAMES FARMER, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF CORE, CALLED FOR IMMEDIATE COMPLIANCE WITH THE BILL SO THAT "THE CONSTITUTION WILL BE MORE THAN JUST A SCRAP OF PAPER, BUT WILL BE THE LIFEblood OF 200 MILLION PEOPLE."

"WE MUST CONTINUE TO ENGAGE IN DEMONSTRATIONS, BOYCOTTS, RENT STRIKES AND TO USE ALL THE RESOURCES AT OUR DISPOSAL TO GET RID OF THESE CONDITIONS," KING TOLD THE CROWD. HE SAID THE SENATE ACTION "DOESN'T MEAN THAT WE HAVE REACHED THE PROMISED LAND IN CIVIL RIGHTS." KING SAID TEST CASES WOULD BE FILED AT MONTGOMERY, BIRMINGHAM, TUSCALOOSA, SELMA AND GADSDEN, ALA.; ALBANY, GA., AND ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., WHERE HE HAS BEEN CONDUCTING DEMONSTRATIONS. AT A NEWS CONFERENCE, KING SAID CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATORS MAY BE MET WITH VIOLENCE THIS SUMMER BECAUSE OF THE PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. HE SAID OPPONENTS OF THE BILL HAVE "LOST THE MORAL AND LEGAL BATTLES" AND MAY TURN TO VIOLENCE AS A LAST RESORT TO STALL INTEGRATION.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Letters to the Editor

When Death Penalty Is Needed

To the Herald Tribune:

In your editorial, "Human but Hardly Constructive," you quite properly stress doubt about the effectiveness of the death penalty as a deterrent "staying other Moseleys from other murders." This—the so-called principle of general prevention—is debatable.

The principle of special prevention, however, was overlooked. If executed, this man, Winston Moseley, will not kill another innocent girl. All too often, habitual criminals with a record of repeated crimes of violence go free after a few years in jail. Only weeks after their pardon, newspapers have to print the story of another Kitty Genovese. This sad fact of life is so often overlooked by well meaning sociologists and reformers.

If you will bear this principle of special prevention in mind and recognize its great importance for the protection of the community, then the question of murderers' sanity, so often the center of murder trials, loses a great deal of its importance.

FREDERICK C. ETTHOFFEN

Scarsdale, N. Y.

Dr. King for Vice-President

To the Herald Tribune:

Amid all the speculation, it amazes me that no mention has been made of the most logical candidate for President Johnson's Vice-Presidential running mate—the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. He would lend distinction and balance to the ticket.

S. OMAR BARKER

Las Vegas, N. M.

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ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., June 11 (AP)—Pushing a massive desegregation drive in St. Augustine, Fla., the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. landed in jail today for trying to eat in a segregated motel restaurant.

Dr. King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and 13 companions were taken into custody. Later four more were arrested.

Manager James Brock stood in front of the locked door when Dr. King and his group arrived.

"We can't serve you here," Brock told Dr. King. "This is private property. I'll have to ask you to leave."

"We'll just remain here," Dr. King said. Then for 10 minutes he and Brock carried on a somewhat strained but polite exchange about segregation.

'We Are Segregated'

"I would like to prevail on you to take your nonviolent army to some other property," Brock said. "We are segregated at this time."

The restaurant manager began telling of the number of Negroes he employed and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy asked: "Would you serve them?"

"No," Brock replied. "Can't you see how this humiliates us? Can't you see how this humiliates our dignity and self-respect?"

Brock said his business was caught in a racial crossfire.

"We find ourselves here between two armies," he said. Minutes later he ordered his



United Press International

James Brock, at center, manager of the Monson Motel at St. Augustine, Fla., grimaces as he turns the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, at left, and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King away from the motel's restaurant.

Brock, after refusing to serve Dr. King and his group, had an employe call the police when they refused to leave the premises. Dr. King, Mr. Abernathy and 12 others then were arrested.

church. Two of those arrested were ministers, including the Rev. James Bevel, an emissary of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Vagrancy charges were filed against five leaders of the protest.

Marable branded Mr. Bevel, who has participated in demonstrations across the South garbed in denim overalls and a skull cap, as a "professional agitator." He also criticized the Rev. T. Y. Rogers, another leader who was not arrested, for telling newsmen that the red brick Bailey Tabernacle Methodist Church was under stress.

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46 JUN 17 1964

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Trespassing Changed

"Yes," said Dr. King. "Mr. Brock told us we could not be served because his place is segregated."

"He didn't tell you that," rejoined Stuart, who had been absent during the exchanges between Brock and Dr. King. "He told you this was private property."

Then the group of demonstrators was led away to police cars which took them to the County jail. They were charged with trespassing with malice, intent to breach the peace, and conspiracy.

Trespassing Charged

Later today, a circuit judge summoned a grand jury to meet Friday for investigation of St. Augustine's racial problems. The "fact-finding" investigation had been requested by State Attorney Dan Warren, who said he had conferred several times with Gov. Farris Bryant.

DR. KING RECEIVES A DEGREE AT YALE

Negro Leader Gets Standing
Ovation at Graduation

By RICHARD H. PARKE

Special to The New York Times

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 15

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. received a standing ovation today from 10,000 persons at Yale University's 263d commencement.

The tribute came as the 35-year-old Negro leader received an honorary doctor of laws degree from Kingman Brewster Jr., president of Yale.

Dr. King, who was released in 1960 bail on Saturday from a St. Augustine, Fla., jail, was cited for an "eloquence that has kindled the nation's sense of outrage" and for having displayed a "steadfast refusal to countenance violence."

Dr. King was among 13 recipients of honorary degrees. The outdoor exercises, at which 2,303 academic degrees also were conferred, were held under cloudy skies on the historic, tree-shaded Old Campus.

Gratitude Predicted

Dr. King's citation said: "When outrage and shame together shall one day have vindicated the promise of legal, social and economic opportunity for all citizens, the gratitude of peoples everywhere and of generations of Americans yet unborn will echo our admiration."

The applause for Dr. King began as he rose to accept the degree. It subsided while Mr. Brewster read the citation, and then broke out again as the Yale president finished and two university marshals placed a blue and white hood over the minister's head.

Dr. King, who is president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was arrested in St. Augustine last Thursday after he had attempted to eat in a restaurant. He and 17 other Negroes were charged with violating Florida's unwanted-guest law.

At a press conference after the exercises, Mr. King dis- that civil rights groups were going to test provisions of the pending civil rights bill this summer in selected Southern cities.

He listed the cities as Birmingham, Montgomery, Tusca- and Gadsden, all in Alabama; Albany, Ga., and St. Augustine. He said the Department of Jus- tice would be informed of the plans.

Dr. King, urging that the bill be vigorously implemented, criticized Senator Barry M. Gold- water for his opposition to the

degrees were: WILLIAM AVERELL HAYES, N. Yale, class of 1913, "In- Secretary of State for Political Affairs; Doctor of Laws, for "shrewdness in dip- lomatic perception and nego- tiation" and "determined and energetic service to the na- tion."

PHILIP CARYL JESSUP, Yale Law Class of 1924; judge, In- ternational Court of Justice, the Hague; Doctor of Laws, for "teaching and scholarship in international law."

JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, Yale, '23, United States Sena- tor from Kentucky; Doctor of Laws, for "statesmanship which transcends partisan and personal politics."

ROBERT SARGENT SHRIVER, Yale, '38; Yale law, '41; Director of the Peace Corps; Doctor of Laws, for being "champion of the underprivi- leged and one of the world's most accomplished practical idealists."

EDMUNDS AGENDORPH MA- SON, Lamont University pro- fessor, Harvard University; Doctor of Laws, for public service combined with aca- demic dedication.

WINFRED ERNEST GARRI- SON, Yale, '94; professor of philosophy and religion, Uni- versity of Houston; Doctor of Divinity, for having "led Christian groups all over the world into cooperation and dialogue through the ecu- menical movement."

VICTOR FREDERICK WEISS- KOPF, Director General, Or- ganisation Europeene pour la Recherche Nucleaire, Gene- va; professor of physics, M.I.T.; Doctor of Science, for "contributions to nuclear the- ory" matched by a "capacity to inspire others."

PHILIP HAUGE ABELSON, director, Geophysical Labora- tory, Carnegie Institution of Washington; editor of "Sci- ence"; Doctor of Science, for a "distinguished career in sci- entific exploration, leadership and public service."

ALFRED LUNT and LYNN FONTANNE, actor and di- rector — actress; Doctors of Humane Letters, for artistry that "has inspired many of the brightest moments of the theater in our lifetime."

JULIAN PARKS BOYD, editor of "The Papers of Thomas Jefferson"; Doctor of Humane Letters, for a life devoted "to the collection and interpreta- tion of the records of this na- tion's past."

EDOUARD ALEXANDRE STACKPOLE, curator, Mystic Seaport, Conn. Master of Arts, for perfecting "a knowl- edge of the marine history of this country by many years of study and application."

Mr. Brewster, who was chosen Yale's 17th president last October to succeed the late A. Whitney Griswold, made one change in the commencement ritual. In the past, the winner of a degree is told he is entitled



HONORED AT YALE: The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, the Negro leader, and Kingman Brewster Jr., the presi- dent of Yale University, in the president's office yester- day. Dr. King received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

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Yale Honors Dr. King for Rights Work

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 15 (AP)—Yale University, predicting that "generations of Americans yet unborn will echo" its admiration, conferred an honorary degree to-day upon the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Dr. King, who heads the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was released on bond from the St. Augustine, Fla., jail on Saturday, where he had been held after a civil rights sit-in demonstration. He was one of 13 persons who received honorary degrees at the University's 263d commencement.

The others included Pe Corps Director R. S. Shriver, Under Secretary of State W. Averell Harriman, Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) and stage personalities Alfred Lunt and his wife, Lynn Fontanne.

The University's citation to Dr. King said:

"As your eloquence has kindled the Nation's sense of outrage, so your steadfast refusal to countenance violence in resistance to injustice has heightened our sense of national shame.

"When outrage and shame together shall one day have vindicated the promise of legal, social and economic opportunity for all citizens, the gratitude of peoples everywhere and of generations of Americans yet unborn will echo our admiration."

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68 JUN 22 1964

Capi Reading

King Shows Ability to Stir White Man's Conscience

Reviewed by Robert E. Baker

Staff reviewer Baker has covered the American Negro's struggle for civil rights for a decade.

WHY WE CAN'T WAIT. By Marlin Luther King Jr. Harper and Row. 178 pp. \$3.50.

BLACK MAN'S AMERICA. By Simeon Booker. Prentice-Hall.
230 pp. \$4.95.

DR. KING IN HIS LATEST BOOK shows once again that he is the most eloquent spokesman in the civil rights movement today, a man who can stir the conscience of any white man who has one. The reason the Negro can wait no longer is that he has waited long enough; indeed, the progress he has made in past years has not prevented him from slipping further behind.



Baker

usual, has pictured the urgency of the Negro American's case in articulate and compelling fashion.

"BLACK MAN'S America" is a hard-hitting work of fact and opinion written by a very savvy reporter, Simeon Booker, chief Washington correspondent for Johnson Publications. The experiences of this Negro journalist in covering racial affairs, from Freedom Rides to the 1962 Thanksgiving Day football melee in Washington, are well worth the price of the book.

But even more important are his interpretations of events — what they mean, rather than what they appear. Leveling criticism or tossing credit wherever applicable, regardless of race, color or creed, Bookers fills his book with fascinating, sometimes controversial stuff.

Booker explains that the rising Negro middle class is serving as a buffer group between the "Money Bags" and the "Carpet Bags," and, while it is the pride and hope of the Negro race, it could be wiped out.

Booker talks politics: The Negro hasn't yet learned to use his voting power effectively and that power is overrated; the Republican Party hasn't tried hard enough to get Negro voters and may become lily-white.

He talks about churches: The deterioration of morale among Negro churches poses the biggest danger to American race relations.

He criticizes Negro lead-

ers for ignoring the slums and urges them to fight hard to eliminate conditions there—the New Frontier for the Negro.

He talks about the metropolitan areas dominated by the "defeatist members of the lower classes" with no great incentive for education, for culture or self-improvement and where "it is easier to lambaste conditions and blame the white man."

But perhaps most important of all, Booker is talking to the white man, advising him of the punitive, revengeful spirit emerging in the Negro's approach to the civil rights revolution.

That revolution, Booker says, demonstrates the lack of faith the average Negro has in the white man.

"He regards the white man as corrupt, immoral, dishonest and untruthful and no example for him," Booker writes.

Only as barriers fall and equal opportunity rises can the tone and mood of race relations change, he says.

While Dr. King is most persuasive, I still find myself questioning some of his arguments involving the demonstrations last year in Birmingham. Twice postponed, the demonstrations were launched the day after Birmingham, with the help of crucial Negro votes, had ousted the old regime of Police Commissioner Bull Connor.

Dr. King rejects the criticism that the demonstrations were thus ill-timed: "It was ridiculous to speak of timing when the clock of history showed that the Negro had already suffered one hundred years of de-Jay."

That is a powerful argument. Yet we will never know whether 30, 60 or even 90 days more delay would have enabled the new city government to get its feet on the ground and begin to build the new Birmingham. I have promised that at any rate, Dr. King, as

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King Shows Ability to Stir White Man's Conscience

Reviewed by Robert E. Baker

Staff reviewer Baker has covered the American Negro's struggle for civil rights for a decade.

WHY WE CAN'T WAIT By Martin Luther King Jr. Harper and Row. 178 pp. \$3.50.

BLACK MAN'S AMERICA By Simeon Booker. Prentice-Hall. 230 pp. \$4.95.

DR. KING IN HIS LATEST BOOK shows once again that he is the most eloquent spokesman in the civil rights movement today, a man who can stir the conscience of any white man who has one. The reason the Negro can wait no longer is that he has waited long enough; indeed, the progress he has made in past years has not prevented him from slipping further behind the rest of America. Dr. King urgently appeals for the nation to launch a Bill of Rights for the Disadvantaged to give the underprivileged people, black and white, a better chance to lift themselves and contribute to society.

Much of his book is a further discussion of nonviolence as a technique for social revolution and a ringing defense of the demonstrations he has led. One chapter is comprised of his famous "Letter From Birmingham Jail."

While Dr. King is most persuasive, I still find myself questioning some of his arguments involving the demonstrations last year in Birmingham. Twice postponed, the demonstrations were launched the day after Birmingham, with the help of crucial Negro votes, had ousted the old regime of Police Commissioner Bull Connor.

Dr. King rejects the criticism that the demonstrations were thus ill-timed: "It was ridiculous to speak of timing when the clock of history showed that the Negro had already suffered one hundred years of delay."

That is a powerful argument. Yet we will never know whether 30, 60 or even 90 days more delay would have enabled the new government to get its feet on the ground and begin to

usual, has pictured the urgency of the Negro American's case in articulate and compelling fashion.

"BLACK MAN'S America" is a hard-hitting work of fact and opinion written by a very savvy reporter, Simeon Booker, chief Washington correspondent for Johnson Publications. The experiences of this Negro journalist in covering racial affairs, from Freedom Rides to the 1962 Thanksgiving Day football melee in Washington, are well worth the price of the book.

But even more important are his interpretations of events — what they mean, rather than what they appear. Leveling criticism or tossing credit wherever applicable, regardless of race, color or creed, Bookers fills his book with fascinating, sometimes controversial stuff.

Booker explains that the rising Negro middle class is serving as a buffer group between the "Money Bags" and the "Carpet Bags," and, while it is the pride and hope of the Negro race, it could be wiped out.

Booker talks politics: The Negro hasn't yet learned to use his voting power effectively and that power is overrated; the Republican Party hasn't tried hard enough to get Negro voters and may become lily-white.

He talks about churches. The deterioration of morale among Negro churches poses the biggest danger to Negro



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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ers for ignoring the slums and urges them to fight hard to eliminate conditions there—the New Frontier for the Negro.

He talks about the metropolitan areas dominated by the "defeatist members of the lower classes" with no great incentive for education, for culture or self-improvement and where "it is easier to lambaste conditions and blame the white man."

But perhaps most important of all, Booker is talking to the white man, advising him of the punitive, revengeful spirit emerging in the Negro's approach to the civil rights revolution.

That revolution, Booker says, demonstrates the lack of faith the average Negro has in the white man.

"He regards the white man as corrupt, immoral, dishonest and untruthful and no example for him," Booker writes.

Only as barriers fall and equal opportunity rises can the tone and mood of race relations change, he says.

Dr. King, Free on Bond,
Tells Graduates of Crisis

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 14 (UPI).—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., free on \$500 bond from a Florida jail, said Sunday many Americans were sleeping through the "great civil rights revolution like Rip Van Winkles."

"Too many people find themselves living in a great period of social change but fail to adopt a new attitude necessary for that change," Dr. King said in an address at the 78th annual Springfield College commencement.

Pledging that he would return to St. Augustine, Fla., "until the problem of segregation is solved," he told an audience of 3,300 that he was "delighted to be here because I felt at this time yesterday afternoon I wouldn't be here."

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A Yale Degree For Dr. King 10,000 Cheer

By Don Ross
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

NEW HAVEN, Conn.

Ten thousand persons rose and gave an ovation yesterday at Yale's 263d commencement to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., national civil rights leader, as the blue and white hood of a Doctor of Laws degree was placed over his head by two university marshals.

Among the 12 other recipients of honorary degrees were Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontaine, the stage stars; R. Sargent Shriver Jr., Director of the Peace Corps; W. Averell Harriman, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, and Sen. John Sherman Cooper, Republican, of Kentucky.

Dr. King, who was released from jail in St. Augustine, Saturday after posting a \$900 bond, got the most applause at the ceremonies held in the university's historic Old Campus.

He was arrested June 11 with 17 others under Florida's "unwanted guest" law for trying to get service in a segregated restaurant in the Southern city. He will return to St. Augustine today.

Dr. King is the second Negro to receive an honorary degree from Yale in recent years. In 1957 Judge William F. Hastie, of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and former Governor of the Virgin Islands, was given one. University historians do not think, but cannot be sure without a lengthy search of the records, that any Negro had ever received an honorary degree from the university.

national shame," Kingman Brewster Jr., Yale president, told Dr. King.

The university president added: "When outrage and shame together shall one day have vindicated the promise of legal, social and economic opportunity for all citizens, the gratitude of people everywhere and of generations of Americans yet unborn will echo our admiration as we proudly confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws."

KING'S PLANS

At a press conference after he received his degree, Dr. King, 35-year-old president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said that his group and other civil rights organizations will try to integrate various Southern cities this summer. He named Birmingham, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Gadsden and Selma, in Alabama, and Albany, in Georgia. He said he will notify the Justice De-

2,303 DEGREES

Yale also awarded 2,303 graduate degrees in various fields.

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partment before the integration into each of these cities.

Dr. King was asked at the press conference what he thought about Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

"I think it is tragic for a man like this to be moving toward nomination as President and taking a stand against civil rights," he said. "Unless he changes, I think he will lead his party to a disastrous end. It would be a tragedy if the Republicans nominate Goldwater. There is a danger that he will make it an all-white party."

RECIPIENTS

The recipients of honorary degrees in addition to Dr. King were:

Doctor of Laws

Messrs. Cooper, Harriman and Shriver.

Philip C. Jessup, Judge of the International Court of Justice, The Hague

Edmund B. Macdonald, Professor at Harvard University.

Doctor of Medicine

Victor Frederick Weisskopf, Director General of the Organization Europeenne pour la Recherche Nucleaire, Geneva, and professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Religion, University of Houston.

Doctor of Science

Victor Frederick Weisskopf, Director General of the Organization Europeenne pour la Recherche Nucleaire, Geneva, and professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Philip Hauge Abelson, Director of the Geophysical Laboratory, Carnegie Institution, Washington, and editor of Science.

Doctor of Humane Letters

Miss Fontanne and Mr. Lunt.

Julian Parks Boyd, editor of "The Papers of Thomas Jefferson."

Master of Arts

Edmund Alexander Blackpole, curator of Mystic Seaport at Mystic, Conn.

President Brewster, officiating at his first commencement since he became Yale's 17th president in October 1969. He said in his address that they are entitled to "the rights and privileges" of a Yale degree. President Brewster emphasized the word "privileges" and substituted "responsibilities."



REUTERS PHOTO
MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.
and Kenneth B. Keough, president of the Negro League.

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Dr. King, who heads the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was released on bond from the St. Augustine, Fla., jail on Saturday, where he had been held after a civil rights sit-in demonstration. He was one of 13 persons who received honorary degrees at the University's 263d commencement.

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The National Observer

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"When outrage and shame together shall one day have indicated the promise of legal, social and economic opportunity for all citizens, the gratitude of peoples everywhere and of generations of Americans yet unborn will echo our admiration . . ."

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King Arrested In St. Augustine Racial Protest

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., June 11 (AP)—Pushing a massive desegregation drive in St. Augustine, Fla., the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. landed in jail today for trying to eat in a segregated motel restaurant.

Dr. King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and 13 companions were taken into custody. Later four more were arrested.

Manager James Brock stood in front of the locked door when Dr. King and his group arrived.

"We can't serve you here," Brock told Dr. King. "This is private property. I'll have to ask you to leave."

"We'll just remain here," Dr. King said. Then for 10 minutes he and Brock carried on a somewhat strained but polite exchange about segregation.

'We Are Segregated'

"I would like to prevail on you to take your nonviolent army to some other property," Brock said. "We are segregated at this time."

The restaurant manager began telling of the number of Negroes he employed and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy asked: "Would you serve them?"

"No," Brock replied.

"Can't you see how this humiliates us? Can't you see how this offends our dignity and self-respect?" Dr. King asked.

Brock said his business was caught in a racial crossfire.

"We find ourselves here between two armies," he said. Minutes later he ordered an attempt to end protest.

Dr. King and his companions were arrested by Police Chief Virgil Stuart and St. Johns County Sheriff L. O. Davis. Introducing Davis to Dr. King, Brock said, Dr. King had refused to leave.

Trespassing Charged

"Yes," said Dr. King. "Mr. Brock told us we could not be served because his place is segregated."

"He didn't tell you that," rejoined Stuart, who had been absent during the exchanges between Brock and Dr. King. "He told you this was private property."

Then the group of demonstrators was led away to police cars which took them to the County jail. They were charged with trespassing with malice, intent to breach the peace, and conspiracy.

Later today, a circuit judge summoned a grand jury to meet Friday for investigation of St. Augustine's racial problems. The "fact-finding" investigation had been requested by State Attorney Dan Warren, who said he had conferred several times with Gov. Parris Bryant.

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Washington Post
June 12, 1964
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Martin Luther King Jr. and 17 Others Trying

to Integrate St. Augustine Restaurant

By JOHN HERBERTS

Special to The New York Times

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., June 11—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was jailed today after he attempted to eat in one of St. Augustine's finer restaurants overlooking Matanzas Bay.

As Dr. King and 17 others were arrested under Florida's unwanted-guest laws, Negroes planned more and larger marches into the town square where violence sparked by white toughs has erupted nightly.

The city took two steps to reduce the danger. Workmen removed the bricks that boarded flower beds in the little park that adjoins the old slave market, and an electrician installed seven mercury vapor lights that will illuminate dark corners of the square.

Last night, white men and youths lurking in the shadows hurled bricks at state troopers who were trying to guard civil rights demonstrators from a cursing mob. The whites broke through the police line and, slugged and kicked several demonstrators. Other marchers said they were burned by acid thrown from the crowd.

Tranquil During Day

By day downtown St. Augustine is the picture of tranquility with old men playing checkers in the slave market and tourists viewing old Spanish buildings from horse drawn surreys. At night it is the scene of an outpouring of racial hatred and violence.

Dr. King was arrested on the doorstep of the Monson Motor Lodge Restaurant after a 20-minute confrontation with the president and general manager of the concern, James Brock.

Everyone in town had known for 24 hours that Dr. King would be arrested. He had announced yesterday that he would go to jail to dramatize discrimination against Negroes in the nation's oldest city.

When Dr. King and his chief aide, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, arrived shortly after noon, Mr. Brock was waiting.

The night before Mr. Brock, who also is president of the Florida Hotel and Motel Association, had been seen on a downtown street carrying a shotgun, a billy stick, a pistol and a flashlight. He was one of several businessmen in town who were made special deputies yesterday by Sheriff L. O. Davis. The sheriff said he had appealed to the city's civic clubs to help maintain law and order.

Mr. Brock told Dr. King that he and his party might be arrested. Dr. King said he was not afraid of arrest. He said he was a police officer and he was not afraid of arrest.

Fears for His Business

Dr. King asked if Mr. Brock understood the "humiliation our people have to go through." Mr. Brock replied he would integrate his business if the substantial white citizens of the community asked him to or if he were served with Federal Court order.

"You realize it would be detrimental to my business to serve you here," Mr. Brock said. "I have unfortunately had to arrest 84 persons here since Easter."

Then he turned to the television cameras, smiled and said,

"I would like to invite my many friends throughout the country to come to Monson's. We expect to remain segregated."

As the cameras and reporters recorded the colloquy, a burly white man, impatient for his lunch, bulled his way through the crowd, violently shoved Dr. King aside and entered the restaurant.

Finally, Sheriff Davis and a deputy arrived and whisked Dr. King and his companions off to jail. Dr. King was expected to remain in jail for a few days while demonstrations continue.

There were indications that the authorities were beginning to crack down on the game of whites who have repeatedly set

off violence in the town square without arrest or punishment. State troopers, sent in yesterday by Gov. Farris Bryant, used tear gas to break up the mob that caused last night's outbreak. And for the first time white assailants were arrested.

Sheriff Davis said four St. Augustine youths were charged with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest and a fifth was charged with carrying a concealed weapon, a large chain.

White House Informed

In Tallahassee, Governor Bryant said he had informed the White House law and order would be maintained without use of Federal troops or marshals. Dr. King earlier had asked President Johnson to send

marshals because of an apparent breakdown of law enforcement locally.

"It is anticipated there will be more demonstrations," Governor Bryant said. "We cannot guarantee that someone won't throw a rock. We cannot completely stop every overt act. To do that we'd have to line the sidewalks with police. But law and order can be and will be maintained."

Before he went to jail, Dr. King observed that law enforcement had improved since state troopers reinforced the local authorities.

In Jacksonville, Federal District Judge Bryan Simpson said in a court order that there had been a deliberate attempt by law enforcement officers in St.

Augustine to break the civil rights movement here by punishing those arrested. Judge Simpson ordered bonds for the defendants in sit-in cases reduced and ordered Sheriff Davis to stop putting prisoners in an outdoor pen in the open sun and in padded cells.

"More than cruel and unusual punishment has been shown," Judge Simpson said in his order. "Here is exposed in its raw ugliness, studied and cynical brutality deliberated and contrived to break men, physically and mentally."

Tuscaloosa March Balked

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., June 11 (UPI)—The police surrounded a church packed with Negro

civil rights demonstrators today, arrested their leaders and broke up a planned protest march before it got started.

Negroes later filed suit in Federal Court at Birmingham seeking to enjoin law enforcement officials from interfering with peaceful demonstrations.

The Rev. T. Y. Rogers, leader of the local desegregation movement, said further marches would be held up pending a ruling of the court.

Mr. Rogers said local officials could also prevent further demonstrations if they would "mediate this conflict and arrive at a solution."

Protest Halted In Austin

AUSTIN, Tex., June 11 (AP)

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The police tore placards from the hands of a group of Negro civil rights demonstrators, mostly women and children, in the Austin City Council chamber today.

About 15 demonstrators, including only one man, defied an order from Mayor Lester Palmer and Police Chief Bob Miles to remove the signs. Most of the signs were held by persons in the front row of the spectators' section of the chamber.

The hand lettered placards, held at eye level, read "We want an effective ordinance that covers job opportunities, education, housing and public accommodations."

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
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The Washington Daily News

New York Herald Tribune

New York Journal-American

New York Mirror

New York Daily News

New York Post

The New York Times

The Worker

The New Leader

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The National Observer

People's World

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King: Must End Roots of Crime

Law enforcement agencies "must deal firmly" with hooliganism like subway violence but society must eliminate the poverty that breeds such lawlessness, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. declared yesterday.



He insisted that the causes of such violence "are environmental, not racial. I think the newspapers sometimes overemphasize the racial aspect."

Interviewed here on the occasion of the publication of his book "Why We Can't Wait," Dr. King called for a "bill of rights for the disadvantaged."

The Rev. Martin Luther King

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Next on California political stage:

Attempt to legalize segregation puts national spotlight on the West

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By CARL BLOICE

SAN FRANCISCO — The big arena was slightly darkened. A single beam of light came down from the high ceiling and shadowed the man on the stage.

Up in the front row three middle-aged women two Negro, one white, smiled and nodded their flowered hats as the speaker continued.

At one end of the hall 80 Roman Catholic priests held their heads upright and peered over the heads of the 11,500 assembled. Sometimes the speaker would raise his voice and their eyes would dart back to the platform.

This was the Cow Palace in San Francisco on Saturday evening May 30, 1964.

At the other end of the hall — a distance to be measured in more than feet and yards — practically the whole male black Muslim population of the area watched, their heads, too, upright. Their facial expressions never seemed to change.

For most of the priests this was something new. Like all the singing and the old men sitting in the first few rows shouting "Amen" when they liked what they heard. The Muslims had been outside selling papers and dropped in to see what was going on.

A CRUSADE

The man on the platform was launching a crusade. The man — Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. — the most widely known Negro leader in the country. His crusade — to take the offensive away from the "Wallaces" and "extreme rightists" and spur the drive for Negro freedom.

The much-touted "white backlash" was being challenged. Rev. King shouted, "Now is the time." The audience

He called upon the "good people" not to "sleep through a great social revolution."

He told them their state had become what Indiana and Wisconsin were to the racists — a testing ground for civil rights. And he warned, "The Wallaces and the extreme rightists of our nation have used time much more effectively than the good people."

King had hinted some time ago in the heat of the troubles in St. Augustine, Fla., that he would extend his efforts into northern areas in a counter-attack to the racists and right-wingers.

NOW CALIFORNIA

Now it was California. He directed his attention to the initiative to repeal the state's fair housing law, a measure to appear on the November ballot. There were no cheers — only silence when he warned that should the initiative succeed — "what we have been fighting against in Alabama and Mississippi will crop up here."

It was an impressive and unusual atmosphere for launching such a crusade. The evening belonged to men of the cloth. It was called, "A Religious Witness for Human Dignity." With one exception, secular leaders from the Negro community were absent from the platform. Not one of the leaders of the recent demonstrations, known the world over, spoke or was recognized.

But the specter of the direct action demonstration hung over the meeting. Only a few days prior to the meeting and numerous times before the top representatives of the three major faiths had spoken out against the demonstrators.

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REV. M. L. KING

'... some kind of act ...'

They had condemned the current action around the Bank of America for jobs for Negroes. Now Father Eugene Boyle took the microphone. His words of benediction were: "Forgive us our reluctance to join the fight for racial justice."

BIGGEST HAND

It was clear who — though he did not say who — he was talking about when he said, "When they turn to direct action and act within or without the law, we come down hard to condemn. It is we who should be condemned."

The audience couldn't respond. For it was a prayer. There were, however, a few "amens."

"Yes, Lord," said one of the women in the first row.

However, strong applause rang through the hall when King made the first and only reference to direct action in the North. "There is discrimination in the North as well as in the South," he said.

"It may be a Bank of America in San Francisco or . . ." He couldn't finish. The audience cheered.

Rev. King went on to say, "So many Negroes and others find themselves lost on an island of poverty in the midst of a sea of affluence."

God did not intend it this way, he said. "He has enough and to spare in this world for all his children to have the basic necessities of life." Those words drew the greatest applause of the evening.

By SAM KUSHNER

LOS ANGELES — If California voters fail to defeat the realtor sponsored initiative to, in effect, legalize segregation in California it would be "one of the great tragedies of the twentieth century," Dr. Martin Luther King told an audience of 15,000 in the Los Angeles Coliseum last Sunday afternoon (May 31).

Addressing the large "Religious Witness for Human Dignity" rally sponsored by the leaders of four religious denominations in this city, Dr. King said passage of the initiative would be a "setback not only for California, not only for America, but for all justice."

Other states with fair housing laws might follow the California lead, he said, in the event of a defeat for the equal rights forces in California. Other states without equal opportunities legislation would cite California as reason for not enacting such legislation in the event of the initiative's victory.

Just as in recent weeks California has become the focal point of national political interest as a result of the heated Goldwater-Rockefeller contest, the state promises to become between now and November the pivotal area in the arena of state legislation on human rights.

FOR FEDERAL BILL

Dr. King and his co-worker in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Dr. Ralph D. Abernathy, made a hurried trip to California last week to help mobilize public sentiment for the federal civil rights legislation now being debated in the U. S. Senate and against the proposed state constitutional amendment.

Last Friday night they addressed a rally of more than 5,000 in San Diego. On Saturday night they spoke before 11,500 in San Francisco's Cow Palace. A third speaking engagement was scheduled for this week in Fresno. Enroute back to St. Augustine, Fla., still another rally was scheduled in Senator Barry Goldwater's home town, Phoenix, Ariz.

Dr. King, in his Coliseum address, echoed the charge of state leaders who have been saying that passage of the initiative would "in substance legalize segregation" in the state.

A larger crowd had been an-

ticipated by the sponsors in the 100,000 seat arena. Some attributed the relatively disappointing turnout to the failure of the sponsoring religious organizations to enlist the support of the local civil rights organizations. Last year the civil rights groups rallied an estimated 40,000 to hear Dr. King at Wrigley Field on May 26, 1963.

A further contributing factor was the dissatisfaction of some with the stand taken by the religious leaders sponsoring the meeting against actions such as those undertaken by the Congress of Racial Equality.

"There is no need to take action which breaks the law in California," the religious leaders had declared at a pre-rally press conference. This came on the heels of the arrest of 14 CORE sit-ins at the Southwest Realty Board headquarters in Los Angeles a week ago.

FOR DEMONSTRATIONS

Dr. King's pointed reference to demonstrations was viewed in some quarters as a public disagreement with the sponsors of the rally. He said, "I am not one who says that the days of demonstrations are over." A great wave of applause greeted this statement. He defended the use of "direct action" of the non-violent type as being part of the inherent right of Americans to express themselves under the first amendment of the constitution.

At his press conference last Saturday Dr. King's remarks on the need for direct action were put even more forcefully. He said the purpose of direct action is to "engage in some kind of act to show the injustice of the system (discrimination). When a community moves all too slowly it is necessary to spotlight the injustice."

The kind of injustice that Dr. King was referring to was illustrated in one instance in the Coliseum speech when he said, "We must not have discrimination in employment whether it's in the Bank of America in California or a bank in Jackson, Mississippi."

Angelenos were warned, "We don't have long to solve the problem (of discrimination)." He cautioned against "waiting" and rejected the thesis put forth that the Negro people are moving "too fast." In the

10 years since the Supreme Court school desegregation decision only 10% of the South schools have become integrated.

TAKE A CENTURY

At this rate, he said, would take a century before the decision of the Supreme Court would be put into full force. This "too fast?" he asked the audience.

"Gradualism is little better than stand-pattism," he said. He called for a massive drive to secure enactment of the civil rights bill now before the Senate "without any waterhiding down." The situation in the Senate is no longer a "debate," he said.

"It is now a filibuster to weaken the civil rights bill with crippling amendments; it will have no meaning."

At his press conference Dr. King described the current situation as "a new crisis in race relations," with "a greater determination of the Negro, than ever before, for equality and greater resistance on the part of some parts of the white communities."

More whites than ever before are supporting the drive for civil rights, Dr. King said, but some who were previously "in the middle" have now openly stated their opposition to civil rights, he explained.

Unity between Negroes and Mexican-Americans as recently evidenced at California Southwest conferences, was welcomed by Dr. King as something that "will and should be done." He also cited discrimination against the Puerto Ricans and American Indians.

"I think there is a need for a unified thrust of all who suffer discrimination."

"There are still some hard days ahead for the civil rights movement," the Coliseum audience was reminded bluntly. There will be more "scars" and even more "name calling such as our being called reds or sympathizers."

But regardless of the threats verbal as well as physical, the movement will go on, Dr. King said. And it had special meaning for Californians who knew that he had flown here from St. Augustine, Fla., where his rented cottage had 16 shots pierced its walls last week and where new threats of violence await Dr. King upon his scheduled return there this week.

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RFK, King to Speak
 BRUSSELS, May 27 (AP).--
 The World Assembly of Youth
 announced U. S. Atty. Gen.
 Robert F. Kennedy and Negro
 integration leader Martin
 Luther King will address the
 group's fifth general assembly
 July 31-Aug. 12. The meeting
 will be held at the University
 of Massachusetts.

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46 JUN 4 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
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Anti-Poverty Call

REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, last week called for massive programs to aid Negro-Americans to combat poverty.

Dr. King said in Atlanta that while "economists concerned with poverty feel we could do it with about \$15 billion, President Johnson has proposed something over \$900 million which is only a beginning."

He said that within a month or so he will propose to President Johnson a "Bill of Rights for the Disadvantaged," patterned after the GI Bill of Rights.

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 The New Leader _____
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 The National Observer _____
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64 JUN 8 1964

Dr. King to Visit Berlin
 BERLIN, May 21 (Reuters) - The American Negro leader, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., has accepted an invitation from Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin to open that city's culture festival on Sept. 13. Mr. Brandt also said he had invited representatives of 12 American universities to visit the city this summer and to discuss scientific cooperation.

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 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times *Page 3* _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date *5/22/64*

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 46 JUN 2 1964

64-100-100000

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Investigate The Communists, Not The Police

Senators Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Herman Talmadge of Georgia have challenged Attorney General Kennedy to prosecute subversives allegedly involved in riotous civil rights demonstrations in Cleveland, Ohio, and commended Mayor Locher of Cleveland by saying: "He was exactly right, when he said 'Let them investigate the Communists—not our law-abiding policemen'."

All kinds of evidence have been turned over to the powers-that-be in Washington, citing the infiltration of Communists into many organizations stirring up strife in this country, but it seemingly is falling on deaf ears.

There has just come to this editor's desk a copy of an affidavit signed by Karl Prussion, a former counterspy for the FBI, which says:

"I, Karl Prussion, a former counterspy for the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1947 to 1960, do hereby swear under oath and under penalty of perjury, that from the years 1954 through 1958 I attended five county committee meetings of the Communist Party of Santa Clara County, California.

"I hereby further solemnly state that at each and every meeting as set forth above, one Ed Beck, Communist, who is presently secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of San Mateo County, California, and a member of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), presented the directive from the district office of the Communist Party in San Francisco to the effect that:

"All Communists working within the framework of the NAACP are instructed to work for a change of the passive attitude of the NAACP toward a more militant, demonstrative, class struggle policy to be expressed by sit-ins, demonstrations, marches and protests, for the purpose of transforming the NAACP into an organization for the achievement of Communist objectives'."

"I further swear and attest that at each and every one of the aforementioned meetings, one Reverend Martin Luther King was always set forth as the individual to whom Communists should look and rally around in the Communist struggle on the many racial issues.

"I hereby also state that Martin Luther King has either been a member of, or willingly has accepted support from, over 60 Communist fronts, individuals, and/or organizations, which give aid to or espouse Communist causes.

Karl Prussion."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
16th day of Sept., 1964

George E. Baker

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 2

THE PRENTISS HEADLIGHT
PRENTISS, MISS.

NOT RECORDED
46 JUN 23 1964

Date: 5/21/64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Mrs. F.A. Parker
Title:
Communist Party USA

Character:
or
Classification: 100-3-47
Submitting Office: New Orleans

☐ Being Investigated

File

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UPI-56

(BAPTISTS)

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. TOLD THE AMERICAN BAPTISTS CONVENTION (ABC) TODAY THAT MANY OF THE NATION'S LEADING SEGREGATIONISTS ARE ALSO CHURCH LEADERS.

THE NEGRO CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER SAID IT IS A "TRAGIC FACT THAT MANY PERPETRATORS OF THIS SYSTEM ARE NOT WHAT WE CONSIDER WICKED" BUT ARE "GOOD CHURCH PEOPLE" WHO ARE MISINFORMED.

"THOUGH MANY PREACH SEGREGATION FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REASONS, OTHERS SINCERELY BELIEVE SEGREGATION TO BE GOOD FOR THEMSELVES, THEIR CHILDREN AND THEIR NATION...THEY SINCERELY FEEL THAT THEY ARE DOING THE WILL OF GOD," KING SAID.

HE CALLED UPON THE CHURCH TO MAKE IT KNOW THAT CHRISTIANS HAVE A "MORAL RESPONSIBILITY TO BE INTELLIGENT," ADDING THAT "GOODNESS CAN BE A DANGEROUS FORCE IF IT IS IN THE WRONG HANDS... AND IF IT IS PLACED IN A SMALL, CLOSED MIND."

HE SAID THE CHURCH SHOULD TAKE A "POSITIVE CONCRETE STAND" AGAINST SEGREGATION AND SUPPORT ACTION, LEGISLATION "AND DIRECT ACTION" FOR INTEGRATION.

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61 JUN 3 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King to Get JHS Award

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. has been selected by the students of the Col. David Marcus JHS 263, Bklyn., to receive their annual award, which is given to "a person who has made our world a better place to live."

The award will be presented at the schools graduation ceremonies.

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Mr. Conrad _____

Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

42 NEW YORK WORLD
TELEGRAPH AND THE SUN

Date: 5/20/64
Edition: METRO
Author:
Editor: RICHARD D. BETERS
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: CM-C
or
Classification: BU 100-106670
Submitting Office: NYO
☒ Being Investigated

ADA Hears Dr. King Hit Congress 'Paralysis'

By MYRA M. McPHERSON
For Staff Writer

Dr. Martin Luther King blasted the United States Congress last night, saying that its "structural paralysis has now reached crisis proportion because of the urgent domestic issues that demand legislative remedy today."

Addressing 20 Americans for Democratic Action members at their 17th annual convention banquet, the organization's leader said "our problem is not so much that the Congress is making decisions as it is that no legislative decisions of sufficient scope to meet the needs of our changing world are being made at all."

"The part of the problem is the abysmal capacity of the country for reasoned negativism, a negativism that is asserted in behalf of a non-program. The fact that nearly a year has passed since urgent and pressing civil rights legislation was introduced in Congress and decisive action has yet to be taken, is abundant evidence that American politics has become so impregnated with accommodation that it now consists of nothing more than 'veto groups,' capable only of blocking one another rather than providing a creative, dynamic program."

Mayor Brandt Speaks

West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt also spoke at the banquet at the Statler-Hilton. In a milder vein, he said "all true friends of the United States and all true fighters for freedom are watching with deep concern and compassion your struggle for the rights of all citizens of this great country."

The Mayor, who is visiting the United States on a goodwill tour, said he is "deeply convinced that the United States is the only country in the world that can provide the leadership for a new world order."

President Johnson tomorrow. President Kennedy's "hopes for a peace worthy of the name lives on; his ideas could not be shot down," Mr. Brandt said.

He praised Mr. Johnson for continuing and developing what President Kennedy began in the last few years. Mr. Brandt said "the United States has taken a series of steps in order to reduce tensions."

Mayor Brandt cautioned, however, that a slackening of strained relations between nations should not be regarded as a "pain killer." Constant work for a solution to the problems that create tension is the major "tremendous task," a task with no immediate solution, Mayor Brandt said.

Mr. Brandt called for "patience, tenacity and constantly renewed efforts to lessen the dangers" and to alleviate the "unnatural division" of the German people.

"John F. Kennedy was absolutely right when he said that a real peace in Europe could not be guaranteed as long as every fourth German is deprived of the basic right to free choice," Mayor Brandt said.

ADA Formulates Goals

During afternoon meetings, ADA members drafted civil rights resolutions that set the following goals:

Immediate end to filibuster and the passage of the pending civil rights legislation without weakening amendments; vigorous enforcements of rights guaranteed by news laws when passed; new Federal action to assure the right to vote and equal justice under law; public school desegregation; Federal and local action to end

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46 MAY 26 1964

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The ADA Convention Ends In

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UPI-18

(CIVIL RIGHTS)

WASHINGTON--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. SAID TODAY NEGRO LEADERS ARE "CONFUSED AND CONCERNED" BY WHAT THEY CONSIDER SIGNS OF WEAKNESS AMONG SENATE BACKERS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

KING SAID NEGROES FEEL THAT ANY AMENDMENTS TO THE HOUSE-PASSED BILL WOULD MAKE IT UNACCEPTABLE AND THAT THOSE PROPOSED BY SEN. EVERETT M. DIRKSEN, R-ILL., WOULD BE "BAD FOR THE WHOLE NATION."

KING, PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, MENTIONED NO NAMES BUT SAID SOME RIGHTS-CONSCIOUS SENATORS AND "SOME PERSONS IN THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT" APPEARED TO BE AGREEING TO "CRIPPLING AMENDMENTS." HE SAID HE PLANNED TO CONFER THIS WEEK WITH SENATE DEMOCRATIC WHIP HUBERT HUMPHREY, MINN., SENATE GOP WHIP THOMAS KUCHEL, CALIF., AND OTHER LEADERS IN THE SENATE TO "DETERMINE JUST WHERE WE ARE ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL."

KING SAID HE WOULD RATHER HAVE "NO BILL AT ALL THAN A BILL DEVOID OF STRONG SECTIONS" ON PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS, EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.

SEN. CLIFFORD P. CASE, R-N.J., SAID THAT IF THE SENATE BILL IS WEAKENED "IN ANY ESSENTIAL PHASE," HE WOULD VOTE AGAINST IT AND ALSO AGAINST IMPOSING CLOTURE TO CUT OFF DEBATE.

"IT'S NOT GOING TO BE PASSED IN WEAKENED FORM WITH MY ASSISTANCE," CASE SAID, "AND I THINK THAT ALL OF US WHO FEEL THIS WAY SHOULD... MAKE KNOWN OUR POSITION SO THAT NOBODY WILL BE UNDER ANY ILLUSIONS THAT WE ARE GOING TO TAKE JUST WHATEVER IS HANDED TO US."

CASE SAID ON A RADIO-TV PROGRAM FOR EASTERN STATIONS THAT "THE SITUATION IS TOO SERIOUS FOR THAT. THE BILL AS IT STANDS NOW IS NOT REALLY STRONG ENOUGH TO DO THE JOB."

KING, HOWEVER, SAID HE WAS "APPALLED AND DISTRESSED AT WHAT APPEARS TO BE A... BACK DOOR TRADING AWAY OF VITAL SECTIONS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL BY PERSONS WHO JUST A FEW WEEKS AGO MADE IT CLEAR THAT THEY WOULD NOT SUPPORT ANY CRIPPLING AMENDMENTS."

KING, IN A TELEVISION INTERVIEW (CBS--FACE THE NATION), DENIED ANY COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT. HE SAID HE FELT ONE OF THE "MOST AMAZING" DEVELOPMENTS OF THIS CENTURY WAS THE FACT THAT SO FEW NEGROES HAVE TURNED TO COMMUNISM DURING "THEIR LONG NIGHT OF OPPRESSION."

FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER SAID LAST WEEK THAT COMMUNISM IN THE NEGRO MOVEMENT HAS BEEN ONE OF COMMUNISM'S "GREAT FAILURES" IN THE UNITED STATES. HOOVER SAID, HOWEVER, THAT MOST SUCH ATTEMPTS HAVE FAILED.

"IT IS TIME FOR THIS QUESTION TO BE BURIED ALTOGETHER--THE NATION KING SAID. "COMMUNISM IS BASED ON A DENIAL OF HUMAN FREEDOM."

KING ALSO SAID THAT "MASSIVE DEMONSTRATIONS" ARE BEING PLANNED FOR "SEVERAL COMMUNITIES" IN ALABAMA AS SOON AS SCHOOL IS OUT, AND NEGROES ALSO MAY MARCH ON BOTH MAJOR POLITICAL CONVENTIONS THIS SUMMER.

5/10--DPE&TD520PFD
 56 JUN 2 1964 WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE
 11-100-106674

UPI-47

ADD 1 CIVIL RIGHTS, WASHINGTON

TWO NEGRO LEADERS SAID TODAY THEY DETECT SIGNS OF RETREAT AMONG SENATE BACKERS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL AND WARNED THAT NEGROES WILL NOT ACCEPT A WEAK LAW.

JAMES FARMER, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE), SAID THERE WOULD BE "SERIOUS TROUBLE" THIS SUMMER UNLESS A STRONG CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IS PASSED. HE SAID ANY AMENDMENTS TO THE HOUSE-PASSED BILL WOULD "CUT THE HEART OUT OF THE BILL AND RENDER IT MEANINGLESS."

FARMER TOLD A TELEVISION INTERVIEW (NBC--MEET THE PRESS) THERE WAS A "BUILDUP OF FRUSTRATION AND ANGER IN THE NEGRO COMMUNITY" AT THE CIVIL RIGHTS DELAY IN CONGRESS.

"WE DEMAND CLOTURE NOW AND IMMEDIATE PASSAGE OF THE BILL," HE SAID.

BOTH MEN DENIED ANY COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT.

~~"IT'S TOUGH ENOUGH BEING BLACK WITHOUT~~

~~"IT'S TOUGH ENOUGH BEING BLACK WITHOUT BEING BLACK AND RED AT THE SAME TIME," FARMER SAID.~~

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UPI-28

(POLITICS)

WASHINGTON--NEGRO LEADER MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. SAID TODAY HE MAY MAKE A PUBLIC ENDORSEMENT OF A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE THIS YEAR FOR THE FIRST TIME.

HE WOULD NOT SAY, HOWEVER, WHETHER HIS CHOICE WOULD BE DEMOCRATIC OR REPUBLICAN. THE ONLY NAME HE DEFINITELY RULED OUT WAS THAT OF SEN. BARRY GOLDWATER, R-ARIZ.

SHOULD GOLDWATER WIN THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, HE SAID, "I COULD NOT AT ANY POINT ENDORSE HIM."

KING SAID THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CONTAINED "SOME FINE STATESMEN," AND HE MENTIONED PARTICULARLY NEW YORK GOV. NELSON ROCKEFELLER, AMBASSADOR HENRY CABOT LODGE AND PENNSYLVANIA GOV. WILLIAM SCRANTON. HE MADE THE STATEMENT IN A TELEVISION INTERVIEW (CBS-FACE THE NATION).

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT MANY NEGRO REPUBLICANS ARE "VERY CONCERNED" THAT THE GOP MAY BECOME "THE WHITE MAN'S PARTY." KING CAREFULLY REFRAINED FROM ENDORSING PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND SAID HE WOULD "HAVE TO WATCH THE CAMPAIGNS" BEFORE HE MADE UP HIS MIND. HE SAID HE FELT JOHNSON WOULD CARRY THE SOUTH "OVERWHELMINGLY," BECAUSE HE IS A SOUTHERNER.

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5/10--W0620FED

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Dr. King Hits at Decade of 'Tokenism'

By CATHERINE MACKIN

Hearst Headline Service Special to N. Y. Journal-American

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Dr. Martin Luther King said today desegregation of the nation's schools in the last decade "has moved only at a creeping pace when it has moved at all."

The Negro leader made the statement in advance of the tenth anniversary of the Supreme Court's historic decision of May 17, 1954, barring legally enforced school segregation.

"The tragically real picture of school desegregation, particularly in the South, continues to be one of stark tokenism or no desegregation at all," King stated.

"The pattern is the same all over the Deep South and those states which have moved at all in any effort to comply with the Supreme Court's decision have done so with a gradualism and tokenism that is shamefully appalling."

When the Supreme Court ruled in the school-segregation case 17 Southern and border

states and the District of Columbia maintained complete segregation in elementary and secondary schools.

11 HAD NO LAWS

Outside this region, Arizona, Kansas, New Mexico, and Wyoming allowed varieties of local segregation. Sixteen states had laws prohibiting segregation, but not all enforced them and 11 Northern and Western states had no laws on the subject.

Since 1954, there have been no laws regarding segregation in the region outside the 17 Southern and border states. In those states, there are 6,121 school districts. Of these, 3,028 have students of both races and

1,160 have desegregated to some extent.

Of the 3.4-million Negro students in this area, only 315,841 attend integrated schools.

The problem, however, is not as acute in the border states where 54.8 per cent of the total Negro enrollment are in desegregated classes.

MISSISSIPPI HAS NONE

In the 11 former Confederate states, only 1.1 per cent, or 34,110 Negroes, are in integrated schools. Only Mississippi has no schools in which Negro and white students attend classes together.

"If one turns to the North, the picture is not much brighter," Dr. King said. "The Negro ghettos created by the power structures, and tacitly enforced by unspoken 'gentlemen's agreements' have kept Negro school children still victimized by the crippling chains

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46 JUN 2 1964

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of segregated schools."

De facto school segregation in the North and West arises from housing patterns in the big cities, where 60 per cent of the Negro population outside the South resides.

Racial imbalance in schools is receiving increasing attention from the leaders of the civil-rights movement. The Supreme Court, however, recently refused to review a lower court ruling dealing with this problem.

NAACP ENCOURAGED

Although Dr. King is not encouraged by the pace of school desegregation, the director of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People legal defense fund takes an opposite position.

"I think people tend to overlook the progress that has been made in the border states," said Jack Greenberg, who presides

one of the five school cases before the Supreme Court in 1954.

"Further, I believe the Court's decision released the energy that has led to the civil-rights bill which is before the Senate today," he said. "In view of this, I'd say the progress in the last decade has been incredible."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

THE COLUMBIA RECORD

JOHN A. MONTGOMERY
EditorH. HARRISON JENKINS
Associate EditorCHARLES R. SANDERS JR.
Managing Editor

CHARLES H. WICKENBERG JR., Executive News Editor

10-A

Tuesday, May 5, 1964

Communism and Dr. King

The Rev. Martin Luther King, the most revered hero of the civil rights movement, has been on the back burner ever since the liberal columnist, Joseph Alsop, recently reported that King had become a tool of Communist collaboration.

A few days after the Alsop column was published, what some persons interpreted as an effort to cloak King with innocence, King failed to appear for a long-scheduled panel discussion before a convention of American editors.

The other leaders of the major civil rights organizations were there: Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, James Farmer of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), James Forman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNICK), and Whitney Young of the Urban League. Dr. King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), was absent, it was explained, because he was presiding over another meeting.

Not much has been heard from him since then in the public prints.

While there is competition among the civil rights organizations for financial support and memberships, none of the groups has dared attack King's image as the deliverer of the Negro cause. He has captured the imagination of white and Negro civil rights groups alike. The president of the student body of a state university in a neighboring state told us that the faculty almost unanimously and the students by a large majority were dedicated followers of Dr. King. The leader of the Southern civil disobedience program is largely responsible for the effective massive support of civil rights legislation by the clergy.

That King associated with Communists, attended Communist front meetings and had suspect individuals in key positions in his organization was no secret. Facts had been disclosed, but they were revealed by conservative elements and therefore were ignored and disregarded. Alsop's column, plus King's disappearance from his customary high degree of public exposure, indicated Communist influence of surpassing significance. Whatever the crisis was, it was all-time because of the civil

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The Columbia Record

Columbia, S.C.

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NOT RECORDED

JUN 3 1964

Date: May 6, 1964

Edition: Metro

Author:

Editor: John A. Montgomery

Title: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Character: RACIAL MATTER

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Savannah

☐ Being Investigated

Records
File 100-3-116
CC-100-116670

1-100-3-116
JUN 8 1964

rights controversy in the Senate and the approaching national elections.

Both South Carolina U. S. Senators have warned of the subversive influence in the civil rights movement. Senator Thurmond has spoken on the subject time after time. Senator Johnston said in a recent letter to constituents: "Communist elements are exploiting racial unrest in the New York area just as they have been exploiting racial tension elsewhere in the nation. Northern papers in the past have ridiculed such charges coming from myself and other members of the Senate Internal Security Committee, but now FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has issued strong testimony backing up our charges."

Testifying before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, Mr. Hoover said:

The approximately 20 million Negroes in the United States today constitute the largest and most important racial target of the Communist Party, U. S. A. The infiltration, exploitation, and control of the Negro population has long been a party goal and is one of the principal goals today . . .

The Communist Party is attempting to use the Negro movement, as it does everything else, to promote its own interest rather than the welfare of those to whom it directs its agitation and propaganda . . .

The party is continually searching for new avenues in order to expand its influence among Negroes. In particular, it has sought ways and means to exploit the militant forces of the Negro civil rights movement.

The number of Communist Party recruits which may be attracted from the large Negro racial group in this nation is not the important thing. The old Communist principle still holds: "Communism must be built with non-Communist hands."

We do know that Communist influence does exist in the Negro movement and it is this influence which is vitally important. It can be the means through which large masses are caused to lose perspective on the issues involved and, without realizing it, succumb to the party's propaganda lures.

From this point the FBI Director spoke off the record. What he said, we do not know, but it is a logical assumption that he got down to specifics. It is also a logical assumption that some of the specifics might have prompted the Alsop column.

Perhaps King's future statements, and their timing, will throw further light on his Communist associations and what future course he will pursue.

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 Mr. Conrad _____
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 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

"Long Way To Go"

By LARRY RUE
 SUN Staff Writer

The long-standing segregation system in America is on its death bed, the leader of this country's non-violent civil rights movement has declared.

"The only thing I wonder is how costly the proponents of segregation are going to make its funeral," the Rev. Martin Luther King told a freedom rally Sunday at the Las Vegas Convention Center.

But the internationally prominent Alabamian cautioned that although the civil rights movement has come a long way, there is still a "long, long way to go."

Speaking on the history of the movement, King said the Negro has come a long way in re-evaluating his own worth since 1857 when the U.S. Supreme Court in its unforgettable Dred Scott decision determined the Negro was "nothing more than a piece of property to be bought and sold, a creature without any rights at all."

For more than 50 years, the American Negro has suffered with the concept of "separate but equal" which "emphasized the separate but overlooked the equal." This segregation doctrine was formally dis-

carded with the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, King recalled.

Citing trends in Negro voting, the speaker said the number of Negro voters has risen from 1.3 million in 1960 to approximately 2 million at present. But he acknowledged this was still a small number, considering there are more than 20 million Negroes in America.

In Las Vegas, he told his audience, when a Negro wants to vote, he merely goes down and registers, but when a Negro wants to vote in the South, before he can vote, he must undergo a "literacy test."

Citing samples of "literacy test" questions, the speaker said he heard of one would-be Negro voter in Mississippi being asked to tell the registration clerk how many windows there were in the local courthouse.

King said the walls of legal segregation have gradually crumbled, and the national Negro income has risen to \$27 billion dollars, more than the entire national budget of Canada.

Yet 42 per cent of Negro families must exist on an income of under \$2,000 per year, while only 16 per cent of non-Negro families live in this income category, he added.

Further pointing out that there is still far to go in civil rights, King said that violence was still in use, recalling such acts as the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King and the violent death of four young girls in a Birmingham church bombing.

"We don't have long to solve these problems," he added.

Mentioning his travels throughout the world and visits with national leaders, King said nearly all of them offer one message:

"If the United States does not solve its racial problem, and reasonably soon, it will become a second class power with little or no moral voice in the world."

"Time is running out and there are many things to be done," the speaker added.

Speaking of rights legislation currently before the U.S. Senate, King said, "At least 19 senators with some help out here" are seeking to cripple the bill "beyond recognition" compared to the form in which it passed the House of Representatives.

"I would rather have no bill at all than a bill that excludes effective measures against discrimination in employment, public accommodation and public fund use," King told an applauding audience.

"The greatest tribute this nation can pay to the great memory of John Kennedy is to pass the civil rights bill without materially weakening it," King declared, recalling the late president's words of last year that "civil rights are not a political, but a moral issue."

King, arrested 14 times as a rights leader, said he is still convinced that non-violence is the "most potent weapon available to us."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 "Las Vegas Sun"
 Las Vegas, Nev.

Date: 4/28/64
 Edition: FINAL
 Author: LARRY RUE
 Editor: H.M. GREENSPUN
 Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING
 Character: SM
 Classification: 100-203
 Submitting Office: Las Vegas

72 MAY 14 1964

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 46 MAY 13 1964

File
 100-203-1100
 C-100-1100

Handwritten signatures and initials:
 J. Edgar Hoover
 W. J. French
 R. A. Casper
 L. B. Nichols
 J. M. Bishop
 J. P. Mohr
 J. C. Casper
 J. E. Callahan
 J. F. Conrad
 J. G. DeLoach
 J. H. Felt
 J. R. Gale
 J. S. Rosen
 J. T. Sullivan
 J. W. Tavel
 J. Z. Trotter

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Implores LV Negroes To Suffer

"Old Man Segregation is on his death bed," Rev. Martin Luther King said Sunday night in Las Vegas. "The only thing I'm concerned with is how costly will the segregationists make the funeral?"

SPEAKING at an NAACP rally at the Convention Center, attended by a relatively slim crowd of 1,260 Las Vegans, almost all Negroes, Dr. King called for a continuation of non-violent direct action to wear out opposition to civil rights.

"We will match your capacity to inflict suffering with our capacity to endure suffering . . . we will wear you down by our capacity to endure suffering," he said to the raging cheers of the enthusiastic audience.

HE SAID the American Negro has come "a long, long way in the past ten years," but "there is a long way to go. We have seen the walls of segregation gradually crumbling . . . but violence is still being used against individuals who stand up to defend what is right."

King addressed himself specifically to the civil rights bill in the U.S. Senate, and urged the audience to "reach out a note."

to their senators to give the bill support.

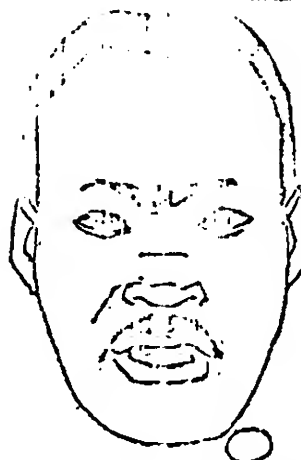
"THE BILL went through the House of Representatives largely unscarred in a magnificent demonstration of bipartisan cooperation," he said. But he pointed out that unless the Senate votes to end current debate through a cloture vote, the bill will be weakened beyond possible value.

"Pressure must be brought to bear on these men to vote for cloture."

King said mail in opposition to the bill is outweighing letters favoring the bill because the "children of darkness" have organized better than the "children of light."

IN HIS OPENING remarks, King traced the history of the American Negro since the first slave ships landed in Virginia in 1619, through the adverse Supreme Court decisions of the 19th century, to the 1954 decision which ended the "separate but equal" concept which fostered school segregation.

The 38-year-old Baptist minister spoke evenly and logically, with little attempt to play on the emotions of the audience. Observers felt the speech was an intellectual, often poetic appeal to non-violent action rather than the emotion-pitched demand which some expected.



MARTIN LUTHER KING

Until the recent movement of the last two decades, King pointed out, the American Negro often "came to feel less than human, with no rights the white man felt bound to respect."

With the change of circumstances, as the "rural, plantation background gave way to the urban, industrial background the Negro masses began to re-evaluate themselves."

"The Negro has come a long way in evaluating his intrinsic worth," said King.

He stressed that legal victories would have to be followed by economic strides, that automation has undercut the economic base of the unskilled and semi-skilled workers. In Detroit, for instance, the Negro accounts for 20 per cent of the population and 73 per cent of the unemployed, he said.

King was introduced to the rally by the controversial and volatile Las Vegas Negro leader Charles Kellar, who brought out charges that Nevada has not even second

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 "Las Vegas Review-Journal," Las Vegas, Nevada

Date: April 27, 1964

Edition: 100er - Final

Author:

Editor: Robert L. Brown

Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: SM

or

Classification: LV 100-200

Submitting Office: LAS VEGAS

NOT RECORDED
MAY 12 1964

64 MAY 11 1964

class. You still have to travel 400 miles to get a meal in Nevada, in reference to the problems of being served in Hawthorne restaurants on the road between Las Vegas and Reno.

"Nevada must take heed," said Kellar, "or change will come irrespective of our choice."

Earlier, King told more than 500 guests at the annual Freedom Fund banquet of the NAACP that "we must learn to live together as brothers or we will perish together as fools."

HE LASHED out at myths which have impeded the progress of integration and called for passage of civil rights laws on all levels of government.

The Baptist minister who has been beaten and jailed in his fight for equality termed "tortuous logic" the use of poverty, crime rates and other "results of segregation as an argument for the continuation of it."

HE CALLED on religious groups to take a stand on civil rights and criticized "the appalling silence of the good" who allow injustice to continue.

King entitled his talk, "The American Dream" and noted that "everyman is heir to a legacy of dignity and worth."

IN HIS ARGUMENT for legislation in the area of civil rights, King quipped, "Legislation can't make a man love me, but it can restrain him from lynching me."

Before making his major address, King spoke briefly to more than a dozen members of the Clark county Ministerial Association.

HE WAS GREETED at the airport by about 20 Las Vegans and he held a hurried press conference at the terminal before being driven to the convention center.

The Negro leader was introduced by Gov. Grant Sawyer

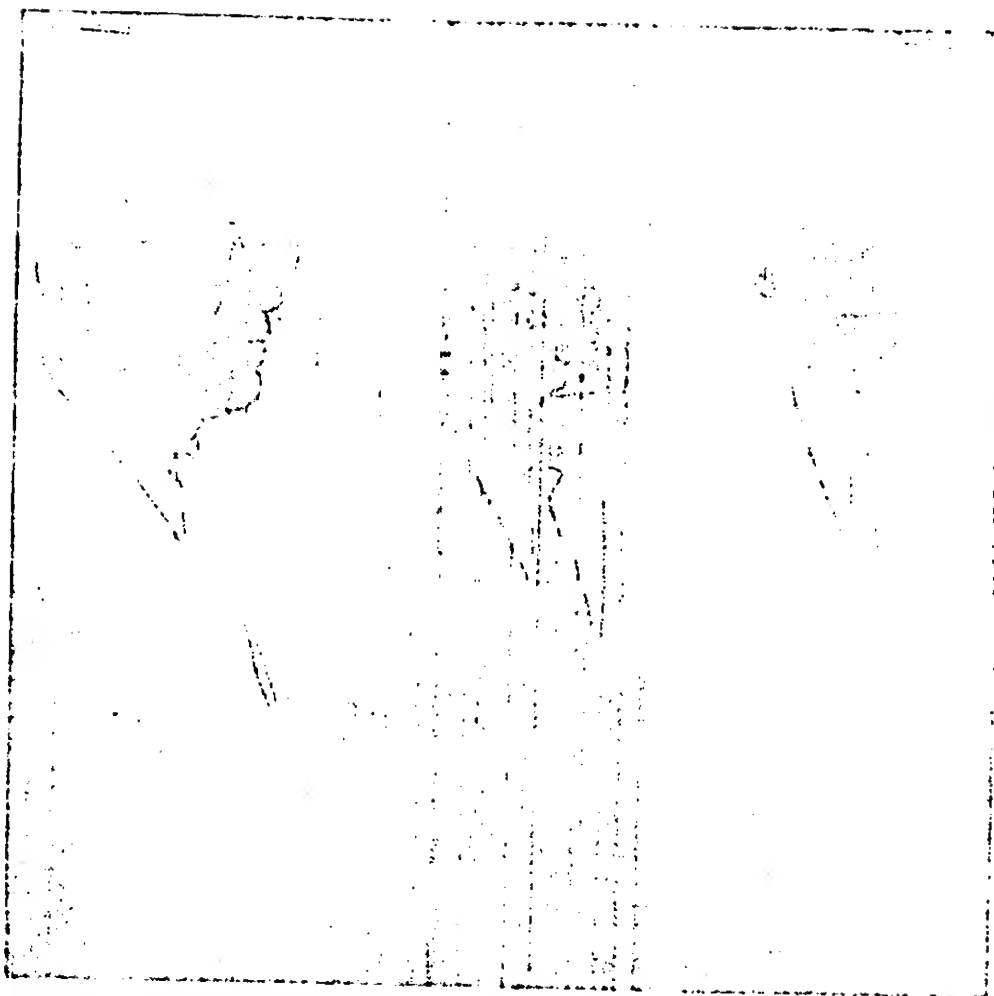
after Mayor Oran Gragsen welcomed guests to the banquet.

SAWYER SAID, "I disagree with those who tell us there is no civil rights problem in Nevada. There will be a civil rights problem here and in all other states until the last vestige of racial prejudice disappears."

The Rev. Jerry Furr, Charles Kellar and Mayor Gragsen addressed the group and Dr. Charles I. West presented awards.

The Rev. Clyde McKee, Martin Black, James Anderson and Mrs. Virgie Fitzgerald were honored by the local chapter of the NAACP for their efforts in the field of human rights.

Bob Bailey served as master of ceremonies. He was introduced by the Rev. Marion Bennett.



CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER HERE — Gov. Grant Sawyer, left, and Las Vegas Mayor Oran Grogson greeted Dr. Martin Luther King at the Convention Center Sunday where the Integrationist leader addressed more than 500 people at the annual NAACP Freedom Banquet. It was Dr. King's first appearance in Las Vegas.

REVIEW-JOURNAL PHOTO

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Says Hoover Aids The Racists

By Bob Robertson

The Rev. Martin Luther King, on a flying trip to the Bay Area yesterday, accused FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover of abetting Southern racists and right-wingers with "his claim of alleged Communist infiltration in the civil rights movement."

"The more significant truth," the Rev. Dr. King said at a press conference at S. F. International Airport, "is the amazing lack of success that communism has met in attracting the Negro, who easily might be tempted to turn to some other discipline to gain respite from his desperate plight."

Communism is anathema

to Negro civil rights leaders, he said, because "it is based on an ethical relativism, a metaphysical materialism, a crippling totalitarianism and the denial of human freedom which we could never accept..."

BOMBINGS

"It would be encouraging to us," the Rev. Dr. King added, "if Mr. Hoover and the FBI would be as diligent in apprehending those responsible for bombing churches and killing little children as they are in seeking out alleged Communist infiltration in the civil rights movement."

(In testimony last January before a House appropriations subcommittee, Hoover said he believed that "Communist influence does exist in the Negro movement.")

(Hoover's statement, which was made public last Tuesday, did not indicate the extent of the Communist influence.)

Before moving on to make a speech at Stanford University, the civil rights leader made an appeal for the defeat of the initiative that would nullify the Rumford Housing Act, and commented that it was "fortunate" that the New York World's Fair "stall-ins" had failed to materialize.

FAITH

Repeal of the Rumford Act, he said, "would cause many Negroes to lose faith in democratic processes and lose faith in the white community"—things that the Southern Christian Leaders-

hip Conference is fighting to forestall.

The Rev. Dr. King affirmed his belief in total disobedience, saying, "Non-cooperation with evil is as much a moral obligation as cooperation with good."

But the "stall-ins" planned for the World's Fair opening Wednesday were ill-advised, he said, because there had been no attempt to resolve differences by negotiation "in good faith" beforehand.

STANFORD

He was given a tumultuous reception at Stanford, where he appeared shortly after 3 p.m. to deliver the keynote address for the two-day West-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 . . . Chronicle

San Francisco, Calif.

Date: 4-14-64
Edition: Final House
Author: Bob Robertson
Editor: J. deYoung
Title: Patriot

Character:

or

Classification

Submission Date:

☐ Being Investigated

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46 MAY 12 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-116-12

MAY 13 1964

States Civil Rights Conference

Two thousand students and faculty members jammed Memorial Auditorium, greeted him with a long, standing ovation and interrupted his speech several times with applause.

Of immediate and vital importance, he said, is passage of the civil rights bill now before the Senate "without its being weakened at any point."

The myth that legislation can't help solve America's civil rights problem must be exploded, he said: "It may be true that the law can't make a man love me, but it can restrain him from lynching me, and I think that's pretty important."

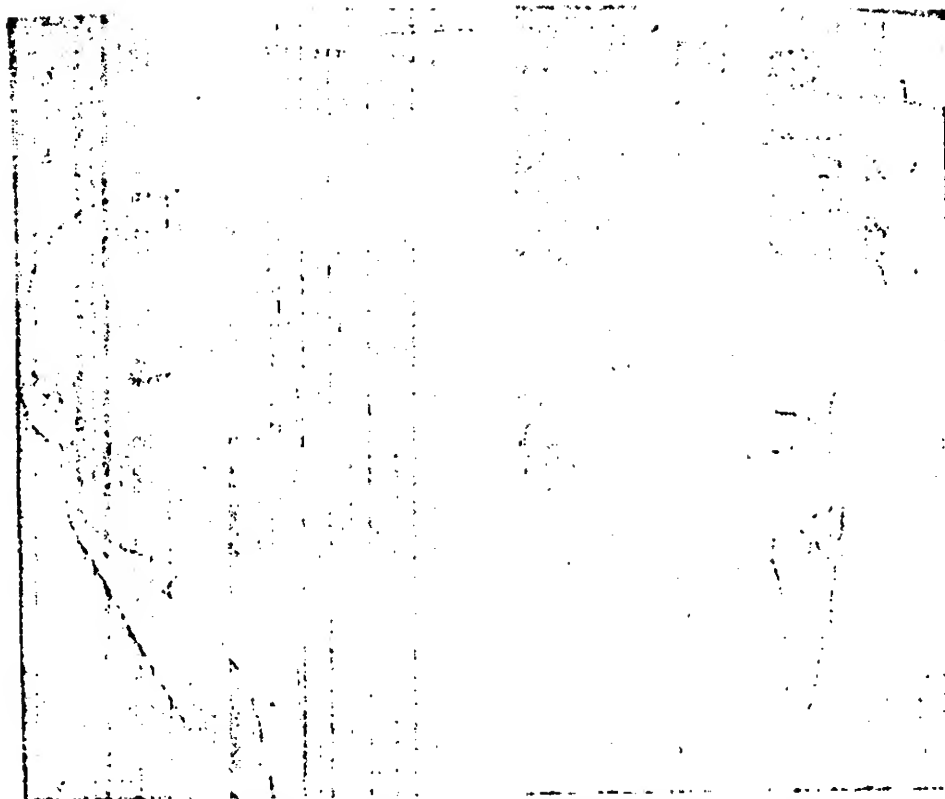
The Western States Civil Rights Conference at Stanford was called principally to enlist personnel and financial support for "Project Mississippi," the massive voter registration and freedom education program being organized by several major civil rights organizations.

'COME SOUTH'

The Rev. Dr. King urged the 500 collegiate delegates to the conference and all others present to "come South this summer" to help create "a movement so large it cannot be ignored—pressure so great the Federal government will be forced to act."

But come in the spirit of "understanding, creative good will for all men," he urged — "even for Senator Eastland, even for Senator Russell, and though it is very difficult, even for Governor Wallace of Alabama."

Immediately after his address, the Rev. Dr. King flew to Sacramento for a rally in Memorial Auditorium last night and a conference with Governor Edmund G. Brown at 10 a.m. today. He is then expected to Los Angeles to meet the West Coast bureau of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.



REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING AND VERNON MEDIN
Stanford's student president greeted guest speaker

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Vigorous Summer Seen by King

By WALTER RUGABER

One of the foremost spokesmen for the American Negro, coat off and necktie loosened, sat in his sparse, orderly office on Auburn Avenue recently and casually forecast "a very vigorous summer."

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. — a man whose summers have been sufficiently vigorous long enough for one to wonder what a dull, sleepy season would be like — seemed almost depressed by such a prospect.

He was repeating the widespread predictions of trouble on the civil rights front, and the words themselves seemed flat and rather matter-of-fact.

"There is a great deal of impatience and legitimate discontent on the part of Negroes," Dr. King began. He shifted slightly and leaned far back in his chair, trying to sort out what was happening, what was going to happen.

"A lot of persons are now being active (in civil rights demonstrations) who are not disciplined, . . ." the 35-year-old minister continued, "and this does present a threat to the (nonviolent character of the) movement."

HE WENT ON from here, talking — in response to a few dozen questions — about Alabama and Albany, legislation and politics, negotiations and demonstrations. But from first to last he seemed a man much hounded.

There seemed to be the very real danger that Martin Luther King Jr. might be devoured by the movement which he did so much to create. More than one of his lieutenants has privately expressed the fear that he could be overwhelmed by onrushing events.

There is the pending civil rights bill, which Dr. King sees as an immense force in itself — with great impact whether it is passed or not. "Either way," said one of his associates, "we're in for trouble this summer."

There is the ever-expanding Southern Christian Leadership Conference, a leading civil rights organization which Dr. King heads. It has in many ways become a business, and Dr. King is reported to feel he is "becoming a fund raiser."

THE PECULIAR nature of the civil rights struggle makes demands on the staff and resources of SCLC that must give Dr. King insomnia now and then. Antisegregation activity blazes up here and there and constantly confronts SCLC with the need for new plans, new reactions.

There is the intense competition for Dr. King's time and attention. With the possible exception of Lyndon B. Johnson, anyone who asks an hour-long audience is likely to be considered slightly subversive by Dr. King's highly protective personal staff.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 37
The Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 4/23/64
Edition: final
Author: Walter Rugaber
Editor: Jack Spalding
Title: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Character: IS-C
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: ATLANTA
☒ Being Investigated

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46 MAY 12 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-101677-3

These are forces and characteristics which oftentimes combine to make Dr. King seem more like a harried secretary of defense than the moral leader of some 19 million Negroes. Apprehension about the pace this summer is understandable.

While it is almost certain to be a time of supreme testing for both Dr. King and SCLC, it is perhaps doubtful that either he or it would actually drown in the tide. Nevertheless, one senses a certain foreboding at the effort to stay afloat.

DR. KING declared that the summer's anticipated difficulties present "a challenge to the civil rights movement which could be met, in part, with 'more workshops on non-violence in communities

where demonstrations are likely."

"I feel that if the civil rights bill passes we will be able to ward off any widespread violence. But if a weak bill passes . . . I'm absolutely convinced it will be much more difficult for the responsible leaders to maintain non-violence."

Dr. King took exception to reports over the past several months that nonviolent direct action is losing its appeal. He said any lull in demonstrations "is only the inevitable pause that comes to a movement in order to put one in position for a larger leap."

THE STATE OF Alabama, he declared, "will be our main area of work for the summer. Of course there will be activities in other states, too. We are now recruiting students, mainly, who will . . . be willing to spend the summer in jail if necessary."

Antisegregation activities sponsored by SCLC in Alabama will be centered in "five or six" key communities in that state, Dr. King said. He named Montgomery first, then Birmingham. He also mentioned Selma, Tuscaloosa and Gadsden.

Dr. King would not disclose the details of his projected effort in Alabama, but he said "there will be concentration on the right to vote." There is a "real possibility" of a mass march on Montgomery, he added.

SWITCHING to presidential politics, Dr. King said that before the assassination he almost came out with "an outright endorsement of Kennedy." Now, he declared, "I think I will follow my policy of not endorsing candidates."

President Johnson, he observed, "has been very forthright and positive and I think he's grappled with the major issues in a very competent manner." It will be important, Dr. King added, to see how the President reacts to a "crisis situation."

The civil rights bill "is going to have a little more difficult sailing than some realize," Dr. King predicted. Nevertheless, he said, he is "absolutely opposed" to any changes in the House-passed measure, even if needed for passage. Furthermore, he said:

"I don't think we can sacrifice anything in the public accommodations section. . . . It is absolutely imperative for that section to remain intact. That is the core of the bill. I would rather see no bill at all" than have it watered down.

Dr. King said he felt "an obligation to go back to Albany"—the city in southwest Georgia where he and more than 1,000 other Negroes were jailed in a largely vain effort to secure the removal of segregation barriers.

"This (the timing of his return to the Georgia city) will be determined by my schedule and the Alabama situation this summer." Albany schools

are scheduled to be desegregated this fall, under a federal court order.

Dr. King asserted that the first major demonstrations in Albany, during December of 1960, "had the situation so much out in the open and so much in the eyes of the nation ... that if they had only

continued ... something would have had to give."

THE PROTESTS Instead lapsed during unsuccessful negotiations with white leaders. "After that," Dr. King said, "we never could mobilize the community." There were, however, many more demonstrations after that.

Atlanta, Dr. King declared, has "betrayed its Negro citizens" and its white residents

as well. The Negro community here, he asserted, should mount a "massive, united thrust" against continued segregation.

Various factors have prevented him from personally participating in such an effort, Dr. King said, although members of his staff are helping conduct a voter registration campaign aimed at massive

enlargement of Negro political power.

ATLANTA, the Negro leader conceded, "is not Birmingham, Ala. We are not going to have police dogs in Atlanta. Atlanta does have a conscience. . . ." But, he declared, Atlanta could have done "much more" than it has done to end segregation.

KING LABELS FBI'S

RED CHARGES

'SMEAR'

Hoover aids extremists, Dixiecrats

SAN FRANCISCO, (UPI) — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Thursday accused J. Edgar Hoover of helping Southern racists and right-wing extremists "smear" the civil rights movement with Communist charges.

Dr. King was referring to testimony by the FBI director before a House Appropriations Subcommittee that Communists are exercising influence in the movement and seeking to exploit its leaders.

The rights leader told a news conference Friday that Communist charges, and has led into the civil rights movement "here and there," but that they do not make policy decisions.

His own group, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, investigates any leaders about whom it hears Communist charges, and has caused the resignation of one, Dr. King told a news conference.

HE SAID that Hoover "has allowed himself to aid and abet the fallacious claims of Southern racists and extreme right-wing elements."

But he said the more significant truth is, "The amazing lack of success" that Communism has had in winning colored, considering their desperate plight.

"Why is this issue being used now to smear the civil rights movement and the SCLC?" he asked.

Dr. King went on to say that it is "difficult to accept the word of the FBI on Communist infiltration in the civil rights movement when it has been so completely ineffectual" in protecting the colored from brutality in the deep South.

He said it would be "encouraging" if Hoover and the FBI were as diligent in apprehending those "responsible for bombing churches and killing little children, as they are in seeking out alleged Communist infiltration in the civil rights movement."

King was scheduled to meet with Gov. Edmund G. Brown in Sacramento Saturday morning and then return to Los Angeles to open a West Coast Bureau of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The Washington
Afro-American
April 28, 1964

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File
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100-3-104-3

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Report Listed On Finances At King Rally

A large portion of the free-will offering taken at the Freedom Rally, March 20, has been sent to Rev. Martin Luther King, the rally speaker, the sponsoring committee announced today.

Rev. Sheridan E. Lancaster, president of the Canton-Stark Ministerial Alliance which sponsored the event, reported donations totaled \$1,553.00 and total expenditures were \$1,437.55.

The committee announced \$1,161 was forwarded to the Rev. Mr. King and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference at Atlanta, Ga.

The committee reported other expenses included programs, photographer, insurance, public address system and organ rental, janitorial services, music, telephone, clerical and office work.

The Rev. Mr. Lancaster said the balance will remain in the treasury, as requested by Rev. Wyatt T. Walker, the speaker's assistant, until all debts have been paid.

The Rev. Mr. King spoke in Memorial Hallhouse.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

CANTON REPOSITORY

Date: 4-28-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

'Reds' in Rights Drive' -Rev. King's Icy Fury

By LYNN LUDLOW

The Rev. Martin Luther King excoriated FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover yesterday for linking Communists with civil rights.

The Negro leader paused here on his way to a Stanford University civil rights conference for an outburst of icy fury at Hoover's testimony before a congressional committee.

He said the FBI chief is helping Southern racists and right-wing extremists by giving what he called an untrue account of Communist influence in civil rights organizations.

His formal statement concluded:

"It would be encouraging to us if Mr. Hoover and the FBI would be as diligent in apprehending those responsible for bombing churches and killing little children as they are in seeking out alleged

Communist infiltration in the civil rights movement."

Communists are "here and there" in the movement, the Rev. King said, largely because the various organizations have no machinery for keeping them identified. None of them has a position of importance, he said.

"Our struggle each day is to achieve the American dream," he said, "a concept which is alien to those who espouse the cause of the Communist Party."

After a tumultuous reception by 50 newsmen at San Francisco International Airport, the Atlanta pastor, went to the Stanford campus as keynote speaker in the two-day Western States Civil Rights Conference.

More than 1,700 students crammed into Memorial Auditorium, leaving another 500 outdoors, as the Rev. King spoke with evangelical zeal about the civil rights legislation currently before the U. S. Senate.

"I'd rather see no civil

rights bill at all," he said, "than one which has been tampered with and weakened."

Passage of the bill proposed by the late President Kennedy, he said, "be the greatest tribute the United States could pay him."

Then off he went to Sacramento for an evening lecture. Today he will discuss the fate of the American Fair Housing Act with Gov. Edmund G. Brown. Tomorrow he will arrive in Los Angeles to help set up the Western version of his civil rights organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

At the news conference the Rev. King explained that Communists are barred from membership in SCLC. One person was dropped last year, he said, because of former Communist affiliations.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 S.F. Examiner
San Francisco, Calif.

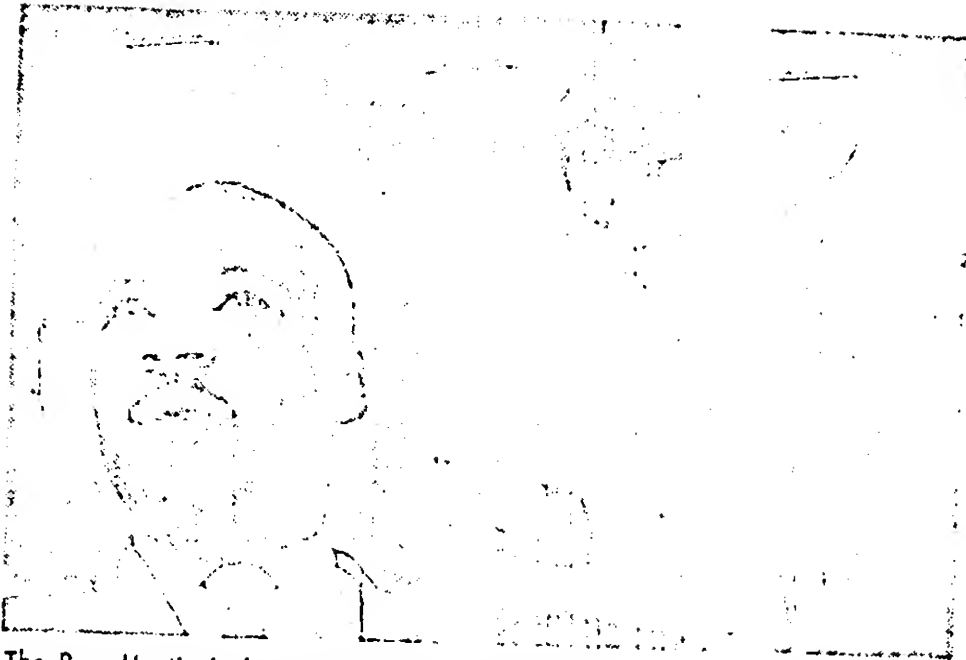
Date: 4-24-64
Edition: Final
Author: Lynn Ludlow
Editor: Edmund J. Pooley
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: SF
☐ Being Investigated

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 11 1964

61 MAY 11 1964



The Rev. Martin Luther King was greeted by Stanford student body President Vernon Weden at San Francisco International Airport yesterday.

Protests Serve to Heal, Dr. King ^{B-10} Asserts Here

The civil rights demonstration is the "creative psychiatrist" which will integrate the United State's schizophrenic personality, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said here last night.

"We are bringing to the surface the tensions that have always been deep down in the bosom of America," the Negro leader said in response to critics who believe the demonstrations should stop.

In his 50-minute address, Dr. King went on to discredit two other "half truths, myths and outright lies" that pervade the civil rights atmosphere.

Some say Negroes should wait and time will solve their problems, Dr. King said. Such "gradualism" will end only in "stand-stillism," he replied.

Negroes have been "cooling off too long" in their desire for basic freedoms, he asserted, and the time has come to face the problem.

To critics who claim legislation will not change the atmosphere, Dr. King replied: "It may not change the hearts of men but it will change the habits of men and when you change the habits of men, you eventually change their hearts."

Dr. King spoke at a Freedom Rally in support of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which he leads. An estimated 5000 persons jammed the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church to hear his address.

Some waited four hours and most of the audience heard the talk through loud speakers installed in the classrooms, chapel, recreation room and nurseries.

Dr. King ended his address with a plea for passage of the civil rights bill in the Senate. If it is not passed, it will be more difficult to keep the integration struggle "disciplined," he warned.

The bill's opponents are playing with "dynamite," he asserted. He termed the filibuster a "legislative incinerator" for every attempt at civil rights legislation.

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Conrad _____
DeLouch _____
Evans _____
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Rosen _____
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Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
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46 APR 28 1964

APR 28 1964

APR 30 1964

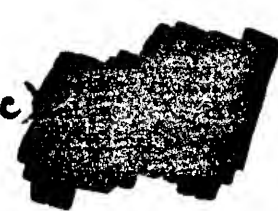
File 106670 APR 17 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
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 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

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John Edgar Hoover

UPI-30C
 (NEGRO VOTE)
 PHILADELPHIA--REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. SAID LAST NIGHT HE MIGHT
 DROP HIS POLICY OF NOT ENDORSING A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE AND
 DESIGNATE A PREFERENCE IN THE 1964 CAMPAIGN.
 KING, SPEAKING TO A PREDOMINATELY WHITE AUDIENCE ESTIMATED AT 1,000
 PERSONS IN SUBURBAN CHELTENHAM HIGH SCHOOL, SAID DURING A QUESTION
 PERIOD THAT IF THE REPUBLICANS NOMINATE SEN. GOLDWATER, "I DON'T
 THINK MANY NEGROES WILL VOTE FOR HIM."
 HE SAID THAT IF GOLDWATER WERE THE CHOICE OF THE GOP CONVENTION
 "I'M NOT SURE WHETHER I WILL FOLLOW MY POLICY OF NOT ENDORSING A
 PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE."
 KING TOLD THE AUDIENCE "NO POLITICAL PARTY AT THIS TIME HAS THE
 NEGRO VOTE IN ITS POCKET."
 4/16--GE1032A

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John Edgar Hoover

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Matter of Fact

By Jose, Alsop

An Unhappy Secret

AN UNHAPPY SECRET is worrying official Washington. The secret is that despite the American Communist Party's feebleness and disarray, its agents are beginning to infiltrate certain sectors of the Negro civil rights movement.



The infiltration is spotty, as yet. But it is a very serious matter, none the less, that the charges of Communist influence, which have been hurled for so long by anticivil rights racists, should now be acquiring some color of truth. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, headed by the Rev. Martin Luther King; the Students Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, more usually called "Snick"; and the Congress on Racial Equality, more usually called "CORE," are all affected in greater or less degree.

THESE, it should be noted, are all relatively new-fledged outfits. The older, more experienced organizations of Negro civil rights-fighters, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Urban League, are quite untouched.

Both the Urban League and the NAACP learned their lesson the hard way in the late '30s and early '40s—the period which was also the high water mark of Communist infiltration in the labor movement. Like the CIO, both these civil rights organizations expelled the Communist infiltrators, after a hard struggle but with total success.

Very recently, the NAACP held a repea perform-

llams, who had been active in the North Carolina branch. This is the man who went to Cuba after his comeuppance from the NAACP, there to become a Castro propagandist.

Of the infiltrated organizations, CORE has the least serious problem. A few Communists are reported in some of the local branches, but none are known to be in CORE at the national level.

In the case of Snick, the name, Students' Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, is in itself deceptive; for the Snick leader, John Lewis, though not a Communist, quite frankly believes in quasi-insurrectionary tactics. Thus no great difference has been made in Snick's tactics, because known Communists have also begun to play a certain role in Snick.

THE SUBJECT of the real head-shaking is the Rev. Martin Luther King. His influence is very great. His original dedication to nonviolence can hardly be doubted. Yet he has accepted and is almost certainly still accepting Communist collaboration and even Communist advice.

In 1962-63, the issue of the Communists' role in the King organization was raised because of Hunter Pitts O'Dell, commonly called Jack O'Dell. This man, a known Communist, held posts in the Southern Christian Leadership Council, first in the South and then in the New York office, until the late spring of 1963. King finally dropped him when he was warned by U.S. Government officials that O'Dell was the genuine Communist article.

Official warnings have again been given to King about another, even more important associate who is known to be a key figure in the covert apparatus of the Communist Party. After the Communist Party. After

the warnings, King broke off his open connections with this man, but a second-hand connection none the less continues. Without much doubt, this is simply a mark of the Rev. King's political innocence, but it is disturbing all the same. The King organization and King himself are clearly the prime Communist targets.

SUCH, THEN, are the facts. What ought to be made of the facts is the almost precise opposite of the kind of thing the anti-civil rights racists will say about them. For despite these facts, the Negro civil rights movement is most emphatically not "run by Communists" or "inspired by Communists."

Instead, the newer and more inexperienced Negro civil rights organizations have at length proved vulnerable to Communist infiltration. But they have been vulnerable because the grievance for which they seek redress is so shocking, and therefore so emotionally obsessive.

Every man must bear the responsibility for his own acts. Yet in this case, a heavy burden of responsibility, a vast share of the guilt, must also be charged to the white majority, which has created the grievance by injustice to the Negro minority.

The facts cited indeed constitute a strong argument for the earliest possible passage of a strong civil rights bill, and for other measures, too, that are needed to redress the Negro grievance. These facts are further proof that time is rapidly running out. Justice must be swiftly done; or gross injustice, complacently persisted in, will breed an incurable cancer in the bottom of American society.

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The Wall Street Journal _____
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45 MAY 11 1964

Walter Scott's

Personality Parade

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Q. Joe Valachi, who told the Justice Department about the Cosa Nostra, the national crime syndicate—where is he? Is it true he has sold his life story to Life magazine?—Charles Steadman, Chicago, Ill.

A. Valachi is in the District of Columbia jail. He is writing his memoirs to pass the time. These memoirs are being carefully read by the Justice Department's criminal division. Valachi's story has not been sold at this time to any magazine or publisher.

Q. Is it true that Martin Luther King has refused L. B. Johnson's offer of a Johnson-King ticket in the coming Presidential election?—G. L. Brown, Ft. Worth, Tex.

A. No such offer was ever made Martin Luther King.

Q. Judge Joe B. Brown, who presided over the murder trial of Jack Ruby—I've been told that as a lawyer Brown never acquired or tried a single case. Exactly what is his legal background?—F. Paul, Atlantic City, N.J.

A. Judge Brown was born in Dallas on June 9, 1908. As a young man he worked as a railroad rate clerk. At age 25 he enrolled in night law courses at Jefferson University, 3 years later was graduated and ran for Justice of the Peace in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas. He was elected, thus never had the opportunity to acquire or argue a single case as a lawyer.



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By Lyle C. Wilson

A Hot Line



LONG after the event, UPI's Al Kuettner dug out the true story of John F. Kennedy's 1960 campaign intervention in behalf of the Rev. Martin Luther King, then jailed in Georgia.

About a fortnight before the 1960 Presidential election, the story broke that Mr. Kennedy's intervention had sprung Mr. King from jail. Moreover, candidate Kennedy also had made the well-publicized long distance phone call to Mrs. King expressing concern for her husband.

If anything were needed to assure the Northern Negro vote for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket, that did it. Mr. Kuettner now reports from Atlanta that the Martin Luther King strategy was whopped up by William B. Hartsfield, then Mayor of Atlanta, Ga. As Mr. Hartsfield recalled the incident to Mr. Kuettner, the mayor's office was full of protesting Negroes. Letters and telegrams were arriving from all over, demanding Rev. King's release.

Mayor Hartsfield realized that Rev. King could become a flamboyant campaign issue and, maybe, help elect John F. Kennedy as President. When he tried to reach candidate Kennedy by phone, Mayor Hartsfield had no luck.

JFK was moving too fast. So the mayor telephoned friends at the Democratic National Committee in Washington. He told them he would order the Atlanta Police to release Rev. King and announce that he acted at candidate Kennedy's request. He warned the politicians not to deny his story.

Mr. Kennedy instantly bought the deal when he learned of it and placed his well-publicized phone call to Mrs. King. Considering the narrow margin by which JFK defeated Richard M. Nixon in 1960, it is possible to believe that Mayor Hartsfield's maneuver elected Mr. Kennedy.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower saw it that way. He told White House visitors in mid-December, 1960, that the election had been won by a couple of phone calls, obviously referring to the Hartsfield-Kennedy coup.

But there was more. Mr. Nixon's 1960 Presidential campaign

was snake-bit from the start and never more so than in the Martin Luther King incident. The Republican effort was crawling with gremlins.

The New York Times revealed Dec., 15, 1960, that the Justice Department under Attorney General William P. Rogers had been alert to the Martin Luther King situation. The Department drafted a statement for President Eisenhower to make on the subject of Rev. King's arrest. In it, Ike would have ordered the Attorney General to act to get Rev. King freed.

The Times further related that on Oct. 22 an Atlanta Republican politician had made a futile effort to reach Mr. Nixon by long distance to propose that he intervene in the King arrest before Mr. Kennedy got into the act.

President Eisenhower never made the statement that had been prepared for him. The Atlanta politico apparently never got thru to Mr. Nixon. The Democrats got away free with the neatest trick of the campaign.

All of this took place, of course, at a time when Mr. Nixon still was deluding himself with the belief that he would sweep the solid South. He may not have wanted to offend white Southerners by saying a good word for Rev. King. Anyway, he didn't say it.

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By JOHN HENSHAW

Lodge Writing Letters Behind LBJ's Back

WASHINGTON — Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, the hottest Republican dark horse in the Presidential race, has written a number of the same type of letters that got General Douglas MacArthur recalled during the Korean War.

Lodge has written to his close political friends in Congress, urging them to support his recommendations to carry the South Vietnam war into the communists' privileged sanctuary in North Vietnam.

Ambassador Lodge, the unsuccessful GOP Vice Presidential candidate in 1960, has revealed to these GOP legislators that he has recommended to President Johnson that the U.S. conduct hit-and-run air raids on industrial plants in North Vietnam and send guerrillas across the border to disrupt movement of communist arms into South Vietnam.

In 1951, General MacArthur's letters to the then Speaker of the House, Joseph Martin, urging him to support his recommendations to carry the war into Communist China, resulted in the General's recall by President Truman.

Congressional friends of Lodge report that the Ambassador plans to resign with a blast against the Johnson Administration if his recommendations about South Vietnam are rejected.

Both Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and Secretary of State Dean Rusk oppose any extension of the war into North Vietnam by U.S. military forces. If President Johnson supports Lodge's recommendations for U.S. air raids on North Vietnam, these two top cabinet members are threatening to resign.

Already, Ambassador Lodge has protested a McNamara-Rusk order prohibiting U.S. helicopters from flying closer than three miles to the border of Cambodia. According to Lodge, the Viet Cong communist forces, after striking at South Vietnamese army units, move back across the border into Cambodia. He claims that the helicopter rule hinders the U.S.-supported efforts to destroy these Red guerrillas.

Attorney General Robert Kennedy is the godfather and Mrs. Peter Lawford the godmother of Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver's new heir, Mark Kennedy Shriver, who was born last February 18.

McNamara Plans to Watch for Vice President

Defense Secretary Robert McNamara is the man to watch

LODGE

NATIONAL ENQUIRER
New York City, New York
April 5, 1963
Page 8

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are telling McNamara to woo labor leaders Walter Reuther and George Meany.

The White House interest in McNamara has the approval of President Johnson, who is trying to slow down efforts by Attorney General Robert Kennedy to influence key Democrats to pressure the President into putting Bobby on the ticket as the Vice Presidential candidate.

* * *

U.S., French and British intelligence agencies are warning anti-communist leaders in the three countries they are marked targets for assassination.

They point out that Kiyoharu Tanaka, the leading Japanese anti-communist, was shot recently by a young communist assassin who received his instructions in Moscow.

McNAMARA

The three intelligence services estimate that the Kremlin has trained more than 100 assassins who have been given assignments in the Western world.

* * *

Martin Luther King Jr. isn't happy about the detailed report that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has compiled about some of his past associations with communists. In order to limit the FBI's future role in civil rights investigations, King has launched a backstage campaign to get President Johnson to transfer the authority to U.S. Treasury Department law enforcement agencies and to specially established corps of U.S. marshals.

* * *

Mrs. Lyndon Johnson has decided to keep Rene Verdon, the French-born chef who was hired by Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy. The President likes the way that Rene prepares such delicacies as Filet of Beef Wellington (a tender steak covered with pate de foie gras and baked in a pastry shell) and Dame Blanche Diplomate (a dessert made of light sponge cake filled with liqueur-soaked fruits and topped with meringue). A bachelor, Rene lives on the third floor of the White House above the Johnsons' private quarters. His hobby is fishing.

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2/2

Negroes Plan Protests If Bill Is Filibustered

There will be some kind of protest activity in Washington and throughout the Nation if there is a Senate filibuster of the civil rights bill, Dr. Martin Luther King said here today.

Dr. King and about 25 representatives of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference met at the Statler Hilton Hotel to plan the protest program.

"If the Senate filibusters in a determined attempt to weaken the civil rights bill we will engage in some type of direct action here in Washington," Dr. King said.

Meeting With Senators

He was scheduled to meet this afternoon with Senator Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, and Senator Kuchel, Republican of California, apparently to discuss the legislation.

Earlier, Dr. King told a meeting of the Clergymen's Association of the Second Police Pre-

cinct that "we are planning action around the filibuster. . . . Something must be done to dramatize this blatant abuse of the legislative process."

He appeared at the association's breakfast meeting at New Bethel Baptist Church to congratulate the ministers for their efforts in the District's voter registration drive, which ended last week.

Pleased With Registration

"One of the most significant steps that Negroes can take all over the country is that short walk to the voting booth," Dr. King told the ministers.

He said he was extremely pleased with the successful voter registration program in the District because "the enemies of civil rights have a way of exaggerating problems in the Washington Negro community to reflect adversely upon the Negro struggle throughout the country."

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King Talks Here, Calls For End Of Segregation

A call for an end to segregation was issued Sunday by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and co-pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta.

King was here to deliver the sermon for the official installation of the Rev. T. Y. Rogers Jr. as pastor of the First African Baptist Church. An overflow crowd was on hand for the event.

Delivering his address in the form of a letter from the Apostle Paul to America (similar to Paul's letter to the Romans), King warned that the people must be willing to "suffer and sacrifice."

"Sunday morning at 11 o'clock is the most segregated hour in the nation, and the Sunday School is the most segregated school," he said.

He called for unity among churches and a return to morality.

He also pointed out that between 30 and 40 million Americans are on poverty status, earning less than \$3,000 a year.

King called for an end to segregation in the churches, and said the church members have a responsibility to work toward this end.

"You must announce that you are through with segregation henceforth and evermore," he said.

"There are some who argue that the Negro is inferior. . . But God made all men. . . All are one in Christ Jesus.

"There are those among you—the Nervous Nellies—who will urge you to let things cool off awhile. You tell them you have been cooling off too long, and if you cool off any longer you will end up in the deep freeze.

"There are others who will tell you to put on the brakes. Tell them you have had on the

brakes. Now you want to get going down the highway of freedom and equality.

"There are those who will say a minister should not participate in the struggle against segregation—that he should only preach the gospel. But a minister who won't stand up for the rights of his people is not worthy to be a minister of the gospel," he said.

He warned against using "second class methods to obtain first class citizenship."

The struggle must be conducted by peaceful means, he said.

"You must work hard, but never stoop to violence and hatred in the process. You must be willing to suffer and sacrifice. People will call you rabble rousers and other names because you believe in the brotherhood of man.

"Some of you may have to go to jail in standing up in the struggle, and some may lose jobs.

"Some of you may even face physical death to free your white brothers and their children from death of the spirit. The struggle is not one for victory, but one to free your white brother as well as yourselves," he said.

"Love," he continued, "is the only way to solve the problems of Tuscaloosa, the state and the nation."

King's remarks to the congregation were greeted intermittently with "Amen's" and applause.

The Rev. Mr. Rogers, newly installed pastor of the First African Baptist Church, is a native of Coatopa. He was ordained to the ministry by the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery during the pastorate of Dr. King.

Dr. King, when asked following the service if Tuscaloosa is included in the civil rights drive plans mapped last week in Montgomery, said:

"Tuscaloosa is very definitely included in the over-all plans." He did not elaborate.

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Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

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II TUSCALOOSA NEWS
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

Date: 3/11/64

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Norman Bassett

Title: CP, USA NEGRO
QUESTION, COMMUNIST
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MARTIN LUTHER KING, SM.

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Submitting Office: Birmingham

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UPI-41

(LIBEL)

WASHINGTON--THE SUPREME COURT TODAY STRUCK DOWN A \$500,000 LIBEL JUDGMENT AGAINST THE NEW YORK TIMES ON THE GROUND THAT THE MONTGOMERY, ALA., OFFICIAL WHO WON IT HAD NOT PROVEN THE DISPUTED STATEMENTS REFERRED TO HIM.

THE OFFICIAL IS CITY POLICE COMMISSIONER L. B. SULLIVAN. AT THE SAME TIME THE COURT SET ASIDE THE SAME LIBEL VERDICT AS APPLIED TO FOUR NEGRO CLERGYMEN WHO WERE CO-DEFENDANTS WITH THE TIMES. THEY ARE REVS. RALPH ABERNATHY, NOW OF ATLANTA; F.L. SHUTTLESWORTH, NOW OF CINCINNATI; J.E. LOWERY OF NASHVILLE, TENN.; AND S. S. SEAY SR. OF MONTGOMERY.

THE LAWSUIT AROSE FROM AN ADVERTISEMENT ENTITLED "HEED THEIR RISING VOICES" RUN BY THE TIMES ON MARCH 29, 1960. IT DEALT WITH THE HANDLING OF NEGRO STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN MONTGOMERY AND ELSEWHERE IN THE SOUTH AND ALSO SOUGHT FUNDS TO HELP DEFEND DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., INTEGRATIONIST LEADER, IN A LAWSUIT.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Challenges Champion Clay On Muslim Ties

BY HARVEY TAYLOR
Free Press Staff Writer

"When Cassius Clay joined the Black Muslims and started calling himself Cassius X, he became a champion of racial segregation and that is what we are fighting against," Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. said Thursday in Detroit.

Dr. King added:
"I think perhaps Cassius should spend more time improving his boxing skill and do less talking."

The distinguished Negro leader answered questions for reporters after preaching a noon Lenten sermon in Central Methodist Church to an overflow 3,000 persons.

DR. KING talked on subjects ranging from plans for more mass demonstrations in Alabama this summer to his confidence that the civil rights bill will pass the Senate.

Then he enlarged on his sentiments about Clay and former heavyweight champion Floyd Patterson.

He praised Patterson for offering to fight Clay, the new heavyweight champion, for nothing "just to take the title away from the Black Muslims" but showed that he had some misgivings about the fight.

"I understand Cassius is pretty good and I don't know whether Floyd can handle him, but I'd bet—if I were a betting man, of course—on Floyd just out of principle," he said.

He said the antics of Sonny Liston haven't hurt the image

of the Negro as much as they have hurt the image of boxing.

"It has declined so terribly since the days of Joe Louis and Rocky Marciano and a lot of other great champions," he said.

DR. KING, speaking in the calm, compelling voice that has an almost hypnotic effect on listeners, divulged a future plan of action on the part of the Southern Leadership Conference, which he heads.

The plans were by turn optimistic and optimistic.

"I think the civil rights bill can pass because I think there are enough senators committed to it to outlast the filibuster," he said.

"We're willing to wait a reasonable length of time—say about a month—for the filibusterers to wear themselves out. But if the bill doesn't pass, I'm afraid our many pleas of non-violence in fighting segregation may fall on deaf ears."

He said that Alabama again will be the principal target for anti-segregation demonstrations in the South.

"We will have more massive demonstrations than ever. But there will be no violence."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3A Detroit Free Press
Detroit, Mich.

Date: 3/20/64
Edition: Metro Final
Author:
Editor: Lee Mills
Title:

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Classification:
Submitting Office: Detroit
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_____ Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. _____

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Breathitt Sticking to Kinkadee's Bill Despite Marchers

By CONNIE BERTHAU
Frankfort, Ky. — Gov. Ed-
ward T. Breathitt reiterated
today he supports the Kin-
cadee civil-rights bill because
it is more chance for pas-
sage in the Kentucky legis-
lature than does another
measure.

The Governor's statement
came after a "March on Frank-
fort" of 10,000 Kentuckians
came to the Capitol
to press for passage
of a public accommodations
bill.

The measure civil-rights
leaders want is one written

by the Governor's Human Rela-
tions Commission and spon-
sored by Representative Nor-
bert Blume of Louisville. The
bill the Governor supports is
one sponsored by Senator Shel-
by Kinkadee, in which the word-
ing is more limited.

The Governor said he
has always supported the
Blume bill and its objective.
"I let I urged Blume to in-
crease it. . . . But when it
came to passage, I sup-
ported the Kinkadee bill. We passed
the Kinkadee bill, and from now
on we will support the votes for
passage of the Blume bill.

Pleads To Legislators

"We don't know yet that we
have the votes to pass the Kin-
cadee bill, it's going to take all
hands," Breathitt said, in a
plea for civil-rights leaders to
change their stand and support
the Kinkadee measure. This
bill is patterned after the fed-
eral civil-rights legislation
passed by the House of Repre-
sentatives in Washington.

The Governor praised yester-
day's march as a "historic" mo-
ment in Kentucky's quest for
human rights.

The 10,000 who marched up
Capitol Avenue about 11:45
a.m. yesterday shivered in the
blustery cold, but sang,
cheered, and prayed with state
and national civil rights lead-
ers who declared that now is
the time for legislative action
on civil rights.

Dr. King Is Star

The stellar figure at the pro-
gram, held on the long, deep
steps of the State Capitol, was
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.,
whose deep tones called "segre-
gation nothing but a new form
of slavery."

The nationally known rights
leader declared a civil-rights
law may not make the white
man love me but it will keep
him from lynching me."

"I never intend to become
adjusted to segregation and
discrimination . . . and to re-
ligious bigotry," Dr. King said.

The marchers—ranging from
Paducah Negro high school

(Indicate page, name of
newspaper, city and state.)

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1. Section 1

LOUISVILLE TIMES

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Date: 3-6-64

Edition: Home

Author:

Editor: Barry Bingham

Title:

Racial Situation
Frankfort, Kentucky

Character:

or

Classification: 157-37

Submitting Office: LOUISVILLE

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(King)

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158

...ants to Hazard coal miners, ... Catholic clergies and ... Baptist ministers— ... to Frankfort in 24 buses and 950 automobiles. State police estimated. There were college students, elderly people with canes. About one out of every six to eight marchers was white, the rest Negro.

Despite the heavy traffic and the biting cold in which many marchers waited for two or four hours for their demonstration to start, there were absolutely no incidents, according to spokesmen for the estimated 200 State policemen on hand. The marchers, bundled

against the wind, walked quickly up Capitol Avenue. They quietly after their program ended, and the entire cavalcade of cars and buses was clear of Frankfort within about an hour and 15 minutes of the end of the program.

Commented a State police spokesman. "This is a tribute to their discipline, as well as good police direction."

Frankfort police, State police, and some officers from Louisville were on hand to handle the traffic, any parking

problems, and any possible violence, which never occurred.

The march was patterned closely on last summer's March on Washington, and according to Negro leaders and other civil-rights leaders, its purpose was more than just trying to influence legislators to pass a civil-rights bill.

Said the Very Rev. Robert Estill of Louisville, head of the Governor's Human Relations Commission:

"Its purpose was also to strengthen the Negro cause. The very fact that their leaders could gather so many people in bad weather and in a poor state—with that much white support—will have a tremendous significance in the future of civil-rights work in Kentucky."

More Action Planned

But march leaders agreed that the future of rights legislation did not end with the march. The march was just a beginning, they said. A brochure put out by Allied Organizations for Civil Rights called on participants to keep on contacting their legislators in behalf of civil rights.

And the Rev. W. J. Hodge of Louisville, president of the State branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared that the demonstrators should return to Frankfort again soon if it becomes necessary.

The Governor was to meet this afternoon with civil-rights leaders, including Frank Stanley Jr., of Louisville, general chairman of yesterday's march; the legislative committee of the A.O.C.R. which sponsored the march; Blume; Kinkead, and Galen Martin, executive director of the State Human Relations Commission.

The Governor said he hoped at the meeting to "find more sentiment" for passage of the Kinkead bill "because I certainly do favor passage of a civil-rights bill. If we fail, then we encourage the forces of reaction. It would encourage reactionary local candidates and state candidates, and we would have the same situation that exists in other (Southern) states."

He insisted that civil-rights leaders' objections to the Kinkead bill as being too narrow and "uncertain" in its wording are not as well-founded as the civil-rights people believe. "The Kinkead bill is not quite as broad as the Blume bill in coverage, but it covers the basic areas of public accommodations, and passage of it would be a great leap forward."

Seek To Change Mind

The civil-rights leaders, on the other hand, plan this afternoon to plead with the Governor for his support of the Blume bill, and to point out to him what they consider the weaknesses, legal and otherwise, of the Kinkead bill.

The dean of Christ Church Cathedral in Louisville, declared that the "greatest weakness of the (Kinkead) bill is the uncertainty in its application."

"Its coverage of facilities principally engaged in selling food for consumption on the premises will create endless

problems of interpretation. ... also ... driven ... in the car or carried from the premises."

"This would subvert a major goal of the public accommodations law: elimination of anxiety through the creation of the uniform rule" of enforcement, he said in a statement.

Questions To Be Created?

Mr. Estill also said the language of the bill introduced by Senator Kinkead, a Lexington Democrat, would create questions about what kinds of places of "entertainment or ex-

hibition ... courses.

After yesterday's demonstration and a meeting with Breathitt, Stanley said the Negroes would not stand for a civil-rights bill that was "a can called public accommodations without any meaning." Asked if the Negro leadership would rather have no bill than the Kinkead bill, Stanley said: "It's too soon to talk about compromise."

Dr. D. E. King, leader of yesterday's march and pastor of Zion Baptist Church in Louisville, commented to a reporter: "Let the legislature pass no bill. We will have public accommodations in Kentucky anyhow. We will demonstrate."

Asked today if Stanley agreed with Dr. King's statement, he said, "Yes. I support Dr. King concerning demonstrations. They would be state-wide."

But Stanley added that his group's purpose now is to try to get the Blume bill passed, not to talk about demonstrations, "to try to get as much strength and (legislative) support as possible behind the Blume bill."

Dr. Martin Luther King talks over proposed civil rights legislation points with Gov. Estill. Breathitt in the Capitol at Frankfort yesterday. Breathitt also received and talked with ... leaders of the March on Frankfort.

Alters Car Rent Rules

By Scripps-Howard Newspapers

The Justice Department has revised its car rental rules as a result of a case in Alabama, Rep. George Huddleston Jr. said today.

The case came to a head after an Alabama employe loaned a rented car to Rev. Martin Luther King in Birmingham which Rev. Huddleston said came under unauthorized expenditures.

He then asked the Comptroller of the United States to audit the Justice Department for other instances.

MINOR ERRORS

The report said the audit revealed only minor procedural errors in a review of department expenditures for the months of September and October, 1962.

During those months, the department had various expenses in connection with enrollment of James Meredith in the University of Mississippi.

However, since the King issue, the department has imposed tighter restrictions on its employes who need to rent autos.

The employes now need specific approval in advance after justifying the need for a car.

The request also must show the purpose for which the car will be used, place and points of

PURPOSE

travel involved, estimated duration of rental period, estimated cost, reasons why other modes

of travel would not be satisfactory, and a statement of why the car rental would prove of advantage to the government.

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Kennedy Aid To Dr. King Is Disputed

William B. Hartsfield, former Mayor of Atlanta, claims credit for engineering the release of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. from jail during the 1960 election campaign.

Dr. King's release, which came a few days before the election, has been viewed by some observers as swinging the Negro vote in crucial states to President Kennedy, thus making his election possible.

The Kennedy campaign organization took credit for Dr. King's release, noting that Mr. Kennedy had telephoned Mrs. King after he learned her husband was in jail and that Robert F. Kennedy intervened with the judge who released Dr. King.

The judge, Oscar Mitchell, said at the time that he was releasing Dr. King according to Georgia law. He explained he had received many letters and telephone calls about the situation, including the one from Robert Kennedy.

However, United Press International reported yesterday that Hartsfield told a meeting of Sigma Delta Chi, a journalism fraternity, that he had arranged the release of Dr. King. UPI reported that Hartsfield said Tuesday night in Atlanta that he had advised Kennedy campaign officials that he would say Mr. Kennedy had intervened.

Attorney General Kennedy could not be reached for comment on Hartsfield's remark.

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UPI-33B

(NEGROES)

NEW YORK--CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER MARTIN LUTHER KING VOICED THE OPINION LAST NIGHT THAT MOST NEGRO VOTERS "WOULD REJECT" SEN. GOLDWATER BECAUSE THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN HAS "MADE HIS POSITION VERY CLEAR ON CIVIL RIGHTS..."

ON THE OTHER HAND, KING SAID, NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER "...WOULD CERTAINLY BE ABLE TO INFLUENCE SOME NEGRO VOTERS" IN THE NEW YORK GOVERNOR'S BID FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

KING, WHO GAVE HIS OPINIONS DURING A LOCAL INTERVIEW SHOW "LADIES OF THE PRESS, WOR-TV), WAS ASKED WHICH OF THE GOP CANDIDATES HE THOUGHT THE NEGRO VOTER WOULD ACCEPT FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

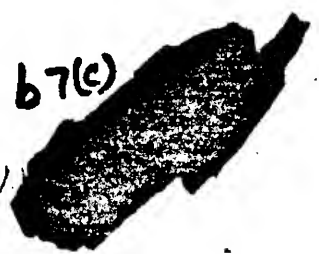
"ROCKEFELLER," HE SAID, "WOULD CERTAINLY BE ABLE TO INFLUENCE SOME NEGRO VOTERS. I DON'T KNOW THE PERCENTAGE BUT CERTAINLY HE HAS TAKEN A STRONG POSITION ON CIVIL RIGHTS, AND THINK THE AVERAGE NEGRO VOTER WOULD RECOGNIZE THIS."

RESPONDING TO A QUESTION ABOUT GOLDWATER'S STRENGTH IN THE SOUTH WITH THE NEGRO, KING SAID:

"WELL, HE'S MADE HIS POSITION VERY CLEAR ON CIVIL RIGHTS AND THAT IS LEAVE IT TO THE STATES, WHICH MEANS LEAVE IT TO MR. WALLACE IN ALABAMA AND OTHERS ACROSS THE SOUTH. CONSEQUENTLY I DON'T THINK THE VAST MAJORITY OF NEGROES IN THE COUNTRY WOULD RESPOND POSITIVELY TO MR. GOLDWATER. I THINK IT WOULD BE THE OTHER WAY. I THINK MOST OF THEM WOULD REJECT HIM FOR THAT REASON."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Total Rights Bill Urged by King

The greatest tribute the country could pay to the late President Kennedy would be to pass his civil rights bill "without watering it down— and then see that it's enforced," the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said last night.

Calling for passage of the measure in its entirety, Dr. King maintained that "it's better to have no bill at all than one without fair employment practices and public accommodations."

The director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference addressed some 400 persons at the New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th St. He characterized 1963 as "a year of challenge." And he looks forward to 1964 as "a year of creative response" to this challenge, he added.

In the question-and-answer period following his talk, the first of 15 lectures by prominent Negro civil rights leaders, Dr. King said he thought President Johnson was "making a sincere effort to implement President Kennedy's civil rights program."

He added that the greatest test of Johnson's sincerity would come when his Southern colleagues urged him toward compromise when the vote on the civil rights bill was at hand.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

12 NEW YORK WORLD
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 Editor: RICHARD D. PETERS
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Swedes Nominate Dr. King For the Nobel Peace Prize

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—Eight Swedish members of Parliament today nominated the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. today as a candidate for the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize, the Swedish news agency reported.

In a letter to the Norwegian Nobel Committee they said Dr. King, who has led American Negroes in their fight for equality since 1955, "had succeeded in keeping his followers to the principle of nonviolence."

"Without King's confirmed and effectiveness of this principle, demonstrations and marches could easily have become violent and ended with the spilling of blood," they wrote.

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People

MARTIN LUTHER KING
Mr. King has been nominated for the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize by eight members of the Swedish Parliament, who commended the American Negro civil rights leader in a letter to the Nobel Committee for having "succeeded in keeping his followers to the principle of non-violence."

The Washington Post
1-31-64
p.A-12

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A3 Milwaukee Sentinel
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Rev. King Rally Raises \$10,000

More than \$10,000 will be contributed to the Southern Christian Leadership conference as the result of Monday night's appearance of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., in the Auditorium, it was reported Wednesday.

Dr. William E. Finlayson, chairman of the committee which arranged Mr. King's appearance, said that more than \$5,000 was raised during the rally, the remainder earlier.

*Robert
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Dr. King to Begin New School Talks

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, the civil rights leader, will deliver the opening address on Feb. 6 in a series on the "American Race Crisis, to be held during the spring at the New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th St.

The series, open to the public, will be held on Thursday evenings from 8:30 to 10:10 p.m. Credit students must also attend a two-hour seminar before each lecture.

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38 NEW YORK WORLD
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UPI-27

(RACIAL)

NEW YORK--CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. WAS NAMED BY TIME MAGAZINE AS ITS MAN OF THE YEAR FOR 1963.

TIME EDITORS, IN ANNOUNCING THE SELECTION DESCRIBED KING AS THE "SYMBOL OF THE NEGRO REVOLUTION IN 1963." THE NEGRO CLERGYMAN IS PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE.

HOUSTON--IF BOTH NEGRO AND WHITE CHURCHES WERE "ON THE JOB", THERE WOULD BE NO NEED FOR THE NAACP, THE REV. FRED L. SHUTTLEWORTH OF CINCINNATI TOLD A CIVIL RIGHTS RALLY YESTERDAY.

SHUTTLEWORTH PREDICTED THAT THE CIVIL RIGHTS FIGHT "IS JUST WARMING UP AND WILL BE HOTTER NEXT YEAR."

LOS ANGELES--LABOR SECRETARY WIRTZ YESTERDAY SAID THE LEGAL PROFESSION WAS THE "WORST INTEGRATED AND WORST SEGREGATED GROUP IN OUR SOCIETY."

SPEAKING AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS, WIRTZ SAID A RECENT SURVEY SHOWED THAT ONLY 35 MAJOR LAW FIRMS IN THE COUNTRY ARE INTEGRATED.

PHILADELPHIA--SPOKESMEN FOR TWO CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS VOWED TODAY TO "USE OUR BODIES" TO BLOCK THE 64TH ANNUAL MUMMERS PARADE ON NEW YEARS DAY TO PROTEST BLACK-FACED MINSTREL MARCHERS.

LOUIS SMITH, PRESIDENT OF CORE, SAID OTHER CORE CHAPTERS FROM WASHINGTON TO NEW YORK WERE BEING ASKED TO COME TO PHILADELPHIA TO HELP HALT A "GROSS INSULT."

THE THREAT WAS ALSO VOICED BY STANLEY BRANCHE, HEAD OF THE COMMITTEE FOR FREEDOM NOW.

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Race Demonstrations To Resume, King Says

By Merriman Smith
United Press International

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King said yesterday after conferring with President Johnson that he told Mr. Johnson anti-discrimination demonstrations would resume by the middle of this month in various areas.

"I'm sure that we will have demonstrations as long as the conditions that brought demonstrations into being are allowed," King told reporters.

He said that moratorium on demonstrations which leaders of several civil rights groups had called following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was only temporary.

King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said that his 50-minute discussion with Mr. Johnson was fruitful.

He was the third Negro leader to meet with Mr. Johnson in recent days.

Civil rights was uppermost in White House discussions from the outset yesterday—in fact, even before the President reached the White House. He talked about civil rights legislation, and now he is seeking to push it through Congress, first with AFL-CIO president George Meany on a ride to his office.

King told newsmen that "as a Southerner I am very happy to know that a fellow Southerner is in the White House

who is concerned about civil rights." He added that Mr. Johnson "made it very clear to me he is concerned about this issue and he was forthright on every point."

The President was described by King as being "desirous of seeing the civil rights bill out of the Rules Committee before Christmas."

King said Mr. Johnson requested the support of all civil rights organizations in his efforts to gain congressional approval of the measure.

He said that he and Mr. Johnson "mentioned demonstrations only in passing" but added:

"I made it clear to the President that demonstrations stand as a basic thrust of our movement and we will have demonstrations until the injustices that have caused them are eliminated."

King and other major civil rights leaders will meet here today in what was described as "an extraordinary session to discuss means of implementing" the president's plea for civil rights action, the Associated Press reported.

The group, expected to represent more than 70 organizations, will meet in closed session. The group will go to Arlington Cemetery to visit the late President Kennedy's grave and conduct brief commemorative services.

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Communist Planned Tactics of King, N.A.A.C.P

By KARL PRUSSION

Karl Prussion HEADS UP editor, in concluding address to the "We The People" annual convention held in the ballroom of the Statler-Chicago Hotel on Sept. 21, 1963, lashed out at Martin Luther King and the N.A.A.C.P. as being influenced by communist generated revolutionary tactics. He produced the following affidavit to fully justify his charges:

I, Karl Prussion, a former counterspy for the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1947 to 1960, do hereby swear under oath and under penalty of perjury that from the years 1954 through 1958, I attended five county committee meetings of the Communist Party of Santa Clara County, California. (A county committee meeting of the Communist Party consists of one delegate representing each cell in a county.) The meetings were held during the aforementioned period in the following locations:

The residence of Robert Lindsey, Communist, in San Jose, California, 1954; the residence of Mary Field, Communist section organizer, Palo Alto, California, 1955; the residence of Isobel and Edwin Cerney, both Communists, Menlo Park, California, 1956; the residence of Gertrude Adler, Communist, Palo Alto, California, 1957; the residence of Karl Prussion, counterspy for the FBI, Los Altos, California, 1958; the residence of Myra White, Communist, Mountain View, California, 1959.

I hereby further solemnly state that at each and every meeting as set forth above, one Ed Beck, Communist, who is presently secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of San Mateo County, California, and a member of the board of the Congress on Racial Equality, presented directives from the district office of the Communist Party in San Francisco to the effect that:

"All Communists working within the framework of the

NAACP are instructed to work for a change of the passive attitude of the NAACP toward a more militant, demonstrative, class struggle policy to be expressed by sit-ins, demonstrations, marches and protests, for the purpose of transforming the NAACP into an organization for the achievement of Communist objectives."

I further do solemnly swear and attest that at each and every one of the aforementioned meetings, one Reverend Martin Luther King was always set forth as the individual to whom Communists should look and rally around in the Communist struggle on the many racial issues.

I hereby also state that Martin Luther King has either been a member of, or wittingly has accepted support from Communist fronts, individuals, and/or organizations which give aid to or espouse Communist causes, numbering over 60.

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UPI-29

(NEGROES)

NEW YORK.--NEGRO LEADER ROY WILKINS PLEDGED LAST NIGHT THAT HIS RACE WILL MEASURE UP TO THE RESPONSIBILITIES FACING THE NATION AS A RESULT OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

WILKINS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE NAACP SAID "FOR HIS PART THE NEGRO WILL EXPAND HIS ALREADY WIDE, BUT UNHERALDED ASSUMPTION OF RESPONSIBILITY."

WILKINS ADDRESSED A FREEDOM HOUSE AWARD DINNER HONORING MRS. MEDGAR EVERS, WIFE OF THE SLAIN MISSISSIPPI STAT. SECRETARY OF THE NAACP.

WILKINS CALLED THESE DAYS A "TESTING TIME" FOR FREEDOM THE WORLD OVER AND SAID "THE FIRST STEP, OBVIOUSLY, IS PROMPT ENACTMENT OF THE PENDING CIVIL RIGHTS BILL."

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ATLANTA.--NEGRO LEADER MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. SAID YESTERDAY HE FEELS THAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON HAS "A STATESMANLIKE GRASP" OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUE.

KING SAID HE BELIEVES THE NEW PRESIDENT WILL RECOGNIZE CIVIL RIGHTS AS THE "DOMINANT" ISSUE OF THE TIMES.

"THE PRESIDENT SHOULD NOT BE EVALUATED IN TERMS OF WHAT SECTION OF THIS VAST NATION HE COMES FROM, BUT RATHER IN THE LIGHT OF THE DEDICATION HE MUST NOW GIVE TO THE MORAL COURAGE, SENSE OF JUSTICE AND LOFTY PURPOSE DEMANDED OF HIM IN THE GREAT POSITION HE HAS SUDDENLY BEEN THRUST," KING SAID.

HE SAID NEGROES DID NOT PLAN TO "PAUSE OR TURN BACK" FROM THEIR INTEGRATION GOALS BECAUSE OF THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. "THE TIME IS PAST WHEN THE NEGRO PROTEST WAS A MOMENTARY EMOTIONAL PHENOMENON."

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY CAN BE BLAMED ON "THE EVIL PASSION OF HATRED (THAT) HAS BEEN ALLOWED TO FESTER AND TAKE SUCH DEEP AND TENUOUS ROOTS THAT THE WANTON TAKING OF HUMAN LIFE HAS BECOME A RECKLESS AND DISGRACEFUL PASTIME," HE SAID.

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UPI-238

(KING)

ATLANTA--INTEGRATION LEADER DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., SAID TODAY HE BELIEVES PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON WILL RECOGNIZE CIVIL RIGHTS AS THE "COMINANT" ISSUE OF OUR TIMES.

KING SAID THE NEW PRESIDENT "SHOULD NOT BE EVALUATED IN TERMS OF WHAT SECTION OF THIS VAST NATION HE COMES FROM, BUT RATHER IN THE LIGHT OF THE DEDICATION HE MUST NOW GIVE TO THE MORAL COURAGE, SENSE OF JUSTICE AND LOFTY PURPOSE DEMANDED OF HIM IN THE GREAT POSITION HE SUDDENLY HAS BEEN THRUST."

IN HIS FIRST DETAILED STATEMENT ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, KING DECLARED THAT "THE EVIL PASSION OF HATRED HAS BEEN ALLOWED TO FESTER AND TAKE SUCH DEEP ROOTS THAT THE WANTON TAKING OF HUMAN LIFE HAS BECOME A RECKLESS AND DISGRACEFUL PASTIME."

THE INTEGRATION LEADER SAID HE HAD MET SEVERAL TIMES WITH JOHNSON WHEN JOHNSON WAS VICE PRESIDENT AND FELT THAT JOHNSON HAD A "STATESMANLIKE GRASP OF THE (CIVIL RIGHTS) PROBLEM. GUIDED BY A CLEAR APPRAISAL OF REALITY, HE IS EQUIPPED TO BE AFFIRMATIVE IN GETTING CONGRESSIONAL RESULTS," KING SAID.

KING DISCOUNTED ANY THOUGHT OF NEGROES' LOWERING THEIR AIMS AS A RESULT OF KENNEDY'S DEATH.

"THEY WILL NOT PAUSE OR TURN BACK," HE SAID. "THE TIME IS PAST WHEN NEGRO PROTEST WAS A MOMENTARY EMOTIONAL PHENOMENA..."

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UPI-219

(KING)

WASHINGTON--NEGRO LEADER MARTIN LUTHER KING SAID TODAY THAT HE BELIEVES PRESIDENT JOHNSON WILL FOLLOW THE PATH CHARTED BY THE LATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN THE FIELD OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

KING, ARRIVING IN WASHINGTON FOR THE KENNEDY FUNERAL, SAID HE WAS CONVINCED THAT THAT THE NEW PRESIDENT "IS COMMITTED TO CIVIL RIGHTS GENERALLY AND TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL BEFORE THE CONGRESS SPECIFICALLY."

"I AM SURE HE PLANS TO TAKE THE SAME POSITION AS PRESIDENT KENNEDY," THE NEGRO LEADER SAID. "IT DOES NOT AT ALL MEAN A SETBACK."

KING, WHO SAID HE HAD TALKED WITH JOHNSON ON AT LEAST THREE OCCASIONS REGARDING CIVIL RIGHTS, TOLD REPORTERS HE HOPED TO MEET WITH THE NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE WITHIN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS.

KING SAID IT WAS IMPORTANT THAT JOHNSON TAKE A STRONG STAND AND MAKE IT ABSOLUTELY CLEAR OF HIS SUPPORT OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

ASKED BY ONE REPORTER IF NEGROES FELT UNSURE ABOUT THE FUTURE OF THEIR DRIVE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS BECAUSE JOHNSON IS A SOUTHERNER, KING SAID "NATURALLY THIS QUESTION WILL BE RAISED."

KING NOTED THAT MANY OTHER SOUTHERNERS HAVE RID THEMSELVES OF SECTIONALISM AND CITED JUSTICE HUGO BLACK WHO CAME FROM ALABAMA AND NOW IS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE MOST LIBERAL MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

KING SAID THAT IF JOHNSON FOLLOWED IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF KENNEDY "THAT WOULD MAKE FOR THE HEALTH OF THE NATION."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping in Sp)

U.S. ju will p. be King's ride to Selma

BY GEORGE C. BIGGERS III, News staff writer

The Justice Department has agreed to submit to a federal grand investigation of the controversial Martin Luther King Birmingham to Selma but not until February.

U. S. District Court officials in Birmingham said today they have "assurances" from the department that any evidence of federal law violations uncovered in connection with the King incident among the matters for consideration will be presented to the grand jury at its regular session Feb. 10.

And if no evidence is available at that time, Justice Department representatives will go before the grand jury and the court evidently to explain why there is no basis for federal prosecution.

Judge Clarence W. Allgood made the court's announcement following a meeting here Wednesday with Presiding Judge Seymour H. Lynne. Justice Department representatives from Washington and Birmingham and the grand jury foreman.

Allgood said that "some members" of the grand jury had made inquiries as to whether or not an investigation of the King ride should be made to determine whether there was violation of a federal statute. He said the inquiries resulted from the "great public interest in this matter."

THE COURT'S statement trailed by hours a Justice Department telegram late Wednesday to Dallas County Solicitor Blanchard McLeod concerning a proposed Dallas County Grand Jury meeting in Washington Monday.

Assistant Atty. Gen. Burke Marshall told McLeod the department would cooperate with the grand jury probe of King's ride in a government-rented car Oct. 15, but nothing more.

The Alabama delegation has proposed to look into alleged "misconduct" by department attorneys while in Selma in connection with civil rights duties.

While he balked at having the Dallas Grand Jury investigate the accusations, Marshall said "whatever information you have to substantiate them should be made available as soon as possible."

THE DISTRICT court's statement, however, made no mention of the misconduct charges lodged against the department in recent weeks.

Allgood said the Justice Department "has assured the court that all aspects" of the King-to-Selma ride "have been, or are being, investigated."

He added that the department "does not presently believe there is evidence of federal law violations; that if such evidence develops from further investigation it will be presented to the grand jury, and that if it is not, the basis for this decision will be made clear to the court and the grand jury at its next regular session."

The judges pointed out also that King's ride from Birmingham to Selma where the Negro integrationist spoke at a civil rights rally "has attracted much publicity."

"THERE HAS BEEN speculation that a violation of federal statutes may have occurred with respect to the unauthorized use of the vehicle," the statement said, "or in connection with statements resulting in initial denials by the Department of Justice that the vehicle had been used for this purpose."

"Alleged violations of federal law are the responsibility of the investigating machinery of the federal government which, on the basis of its investigation, presents evidence of violations to federal grand juries," it said.

The decision to bring the matter to the attention of the grand jury was apparently concurred in by both judges. Judge H. Hobart Grooms, the court's third judge, was not seen going into the conclave.

Meeting with Lynne and Allgood were top Justice Department aide Nicholas Katzenbach from Washington, U. S. Dist. Atty. Macon Weaver of Birmingham and Grand Jury Foreman Clarence Pinson.

John Doar, also a department attorney, made the trip with Katzenbach, but was not seen entering the two-hour-long, closed door discussion.

TODAY'S announcement set off court speculation on what matters the grand jury could take up when it convenes.

Evidently, it would not be bound to end its investigation solely on the word of government attorneys that there is no evidence available. But it would have to extract evidence somewhere—either from subpoenaed government attorneys or outside sources.

Also, it is doubtful the jurors could be limited to investigate the Selma incident if evidence of other violations should turn up.

page, name of paper, city and state.)

1 THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS

THE BIRMINGHAM POST-HERALD

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Date: 11/21/63

Edition: RED STAR FINAL

Author: GEORGE BIGGERS, III

Editor: JOHN W. BLOOMER

Title: THELTON HENDERSON

FORMER DEPARTMENT ATTORNEY,

Character: FAG

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: BIRMINGHAM

☐ Being Investigated

166-1667-18
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6-11

There has also been speculation that the grand jury could if it sees fit, recommend a congressional investigation of the department. However, this is not an official duty of a federal body such as it is with state grand juries to make recommendations to state and county officials or departments.

MARSHALL'S TELEGRAM to the Dallas County official reflected that the FBI had questioned both Solicitor McLeod and Grand Jury Foreman Robert D. Wilkinson Jr. on the "misconduct" insinuations about department lawyers. The telegram said both men refused to answer questions.

Marshall indicated that neither he nor other staff attorneys would answer questions by the Alabama grand jury except ones about the car the Justice Department loaned to drive Martin Luther King to Selma.

The state grand jury would have no power to indict while in Washington. The entire 18-member jury plans to go in response to an invitation made out to "a representative" of the grand jury by the assistant attorney general.

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OTHER NEWS TO NOTE

Jury Junket

Alabama's Gov. George Wallace said the Justice Department had invited the Selma jury investigating the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s free car ride to come to Washington and Alabama was going to pay the jury's way. A Circuit Court of Appeals recently ordered this grand jury to quit obstructing the Justice Department's work in Selma by subpoenaing its attorneys. The court also ruled that these attorneys couldn't be forced to testify before the jury. Gov. Wallace said, however, that attorneys would now discuss Dr. King and the free car ride—but in Washington. Many impartial observers felt that the governor's maneuver was diversionary—the Federal suit seeking to force Selma to register Negroes to vote comes up for trial Dec. 5.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune 10 _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
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UPI-193

(KING)

WASHINGTON--SEN. JOHN J. SPARKMAN, D-ALA., BITTERLY CRITICIZED ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY FOR THE WAY HE FIRST DENIED THEN ADMITTED THAT INTEGRATION LEADER MARTIN LUTHER KING USED A JUSTICE DEPARTMENT CAR TO GO TO A CIVIL RIGHTS RALLY.

IN A SENATE SPEECH, SPARKMAN SAID THAT KENNEDY'S FIRST REPLY TO HIM FOR AN INVESTIGATION WAS THAT THE REPORTS OF THE TRIP WERE FALSE AND "ANY EFFORTS TO ASCERTAIN THE TRUTH WOULD HAVE REVEALED THE FACTS."

BUT AFTER JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ATTORNEY FELTON HENDERSON ADMITTED HE HAD LIED AND THAT KING DID MAKE THE TRIP IN A CAR RENTED BY THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, SPARKMAN SAID KENNEDY "ENDED THE MATTER WITH A STATEMENT CORRECTING 'INACCURATE INFORMATION.'"

"NOT SURPRISINGLY," SPARKMAN SAID, "THERE WAS NO REFERENCE BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO HIS EARLIER STATEMENT OF OCT. 22 THAT 'ANY EFFORT TO ASCERTAIN THE TRUTH' WOULD HAVE REVEALED THE FACTS."

THE ALABAMA SENATOR SAID THE REPORT WAS HANDLED IN A DEPLORABLE MANNER AND ADDED THAT GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OWED DALLAS COUNTY SHERIFF JIM CLARK AN APOLOGY.

CLARK WAS THE FIRST TO REVEAL THAT KING MADE THE TRIP TO SELMA.

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141 NOV 26 1967

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Harassment

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has ordered a temporary restraining order against Dallas County, Alabama officials, which would not only forbid the summoning of Justice Department attorneys to a grand jury investigation, but also forbids the investigation itself. Assistant U. S. Attorney-General John W. Douglas, in his petition, had charged the Alabama officials with harassment of Department civil rights attorneys.

But the charge should be in reverse. The harassment has come to Alabama because of the actions of people who have been encouraged and supported by the Justice Department, which urgently sought to have the investigation stopped. The investigation, itself, stemmed from a charge made that a government car had been used to transport Rev. Martin Luther King. The charge was not only denied by the Department, but in a statement Alabama officials were accused of making a trumped-up charge. Later, the Department rather reluctantly admitted to the charge, and fired one of its attorneys. This action obviously was designed to make the one fired as the scapegoat.

This is not the first time the Justice Department, in its pas-

sionate drive for votes through the use of the civil rights issue, has given out false information. The same thing happened at Oxford in that most regrettable event. But it points up the fact that any means will be used to justify the end desired.

There is a graver significance, however, in the order of the Fifth Court. When a Federal court can forbid any state empaneled grand jury from making an investigation, then we have arrived at complete federal control. Because the persons involved were working on "civil rights," they should not be immune from investigation, even though the learned judges take that attitude.

The cry of harassment is as phony as the Justice Department's first reply to the charge of Alabama officials. There has been and there still is a determined program of harassment, but it is against the people of a sovereign state, and it has been mounted by those with an unquenchable thirst for votes—not in the areas under attack—but in other states and other areas. That an appeals Court should deny a sovereign state the right of grand jury investigation in any matter it deems in the public interest, is a big assist for those who carry on the harassment.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 4

VICKSBURG SUNDAY P.
VICKSBURG, MISS.

Date:

11/17/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor John P. Cashman,
Publisher
Title: Dallas County, S.
Ala. Inquiry Re U.S.
Department of Justice

Character: RM

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: New Orleans

61 DEC 11 1963

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141 DEC 10 1963

Alabama Probes Continue, Too

A Justice Dept. Check: Autos on Right Path?

By Stuart H. Loory
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

WASHINGTON.

Shamefaced at learning that one of its cars had been used to transport the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to a Deep South integration rally, the Justice Department is checking to make sure all its other vehicles have been kept on the right road.

The check, revealed by a department official yesterday, comes after a grand jury in Montgomery, Ala., issued a report condemning the department for providing transportation Oct. 15 to the Selma, Ala., rally from Birmingham after the integration leader's own travel plans went awry.

"On the basis of evidence produced by the grand jury, this was not an isolated case of violation of Justice Department regulations," David W. Crossland, Circuit Solicitor for Montgomery County, Ala., said in a telephone in-

terview. "Our investigation will continue."

"We have no reason to believe it was not an isolated incident," the Justice official, sitting in his office while most of the government took a Veterans' Day recess, said. But the department, stung by the revelation last week, is checking nevertheless.

The Montgomery grand jury handed up a report condemning the use of the vehicle in violation department regulations that prohibit the use of vehicles for anything but official business.

The Southern investigators also reported one witness told them the same car had been seen parked outside a Selma church on Sept. 30 with two other integrationists inside. The implication here is that Dr. King's ride was not a one-of-a-kind occurrence.

The car had been rented by the government for the use of Thelton Henderson, a lawyer and investigator on the scene. Mr. Henderson lent the car to N. H. Smith, a Negro minister and integrationist in Birmingham, for Dr. King's use.

When Alabama's Gov. George Wallace accused the department of transporting Dr. King, Justice denied the charge after checking with Mr. Henderson.

Later, Mr. Henderson admitted he had lied and re-

Henderson told his superiors he drove Mr. Foreman from one church to another in Selma on Sept. 30 during an interview to keep the department current on integrationist plans.

The county grand jury—the first of two that will look into the use of government cars by integrationists—called the finding "alarming" and "shocking" and a "direct departure from fundamental principles." The jurors called on Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, who has charge of the Kennedy administration's civil rights program, to make a "public apology . . . for his unlawful and deceitful conduct."

Meanwhile, Mr. Crossland said Mr. Henderson and Mr. Smith failed to answer subpoenas issued by the grand jury and will be cited for contempt of court if it is found that the writs were properly served.

The second investigation will open in Selma when a grand jury convenes for a regular term today.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune ☒
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____

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 Holmes ☒
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Wallace Charge Is Partly Right

Flipflop on Rented Car for Dr. King Makes Justice Department Blush

By James E. Clayton
Staff Reporter

The Justice Department was covered with embarrassment and chagrin yesterday for being misled by a young attorney in its civil rights division. In a formal statement, the Department admitted that a car it had rented was used to transport civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. from Birmingham to Selma, Ala., on Oct. 15.

In doing so, the Justice Department had to back down from an earlier statement denouncing Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace for claiming Dr. King had ridden in a car rented by the Government.

Wallace had made a major issue out of two trips, one

from Birmingham to Selma and one from Selma to Montgomery. Wallace, who classifies Dr. King as a "racial agitator and troublemaker," called it outrageous for the Federal Government to transport him around the South.

The Justice Department had quickly denied Wallace's charges. It had said his statement was "a gross mistake or a deliberate attempt to mislead the people of Alabama."

Yesterday, a spokesman for Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy admitted Wallace was partially right. Dr. King had traveled from Birmingham to Selma in a car rented by the Justice Department.

Thelton Henderson, a Negro attorney, had lent the car to

a Birmingham Negro minister, the Rev. Nelson H. Smith, for the trip after other plans for transporting Dr. King fell through.

The spokesman said Henderson first told his superiors the car had not been used for the trip but voluntarily retracted that statement Tuesday night. Henderson promptly resigned from the Department, it was said, and will refund the costs of the trip.

Henderson, 29, of 800 4th st. sw., joined the Civil Rights Division a year ago after graduating from the University of California Law School. He was considered one of that division's most effective investigators in the South.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
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NOV 21 1963

Dr. King Used Agency Car, Justice Dept. Now Admits

By the Associated Press

A Justice Department admission that the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., rode in a department-rented car while in Alabama prompted an I-told-you-so reply from Gov. George Wallace.

Dr. King, meanwhile, called the issue "a futile attempt to smear the Federal Government and block the civil rights movement."

"I knew it all along, so did Rev. King," Gov. Wallace told newsmen yesterday at New Haven during a speaking tour of New England.

"I guess he (Dr. King) just didn't want to talk about it," Gov. Wallace added.

Gov. Wallace's remarks came several hours after the Justice Department, in a telephoned statement from Washington to Birmingham, Ala., confirmed his charge that Dr. King had ridden from Birmingham to Selma, Ala., in a car rented by the department.

Charge Originally Denied

Edwin Guthman, information officer, said department Attorney Thelton Henderson had used the car and then lent it to a private citizen who subsequently drove Dr. King to Selma from Birmingham October 15. The department originally had firmly denied the charge. The statement said Mr. Henderson, one of 70 Negroes working for the department, voluntarily gave a correct account of what happened after having given the earlier incorrect version which was the basis of the denial. He submitted his resignation, which was accepted.

"The department regrets very much that its earlier statement as to the use of the car rented by the department

in connection with King's transportation from Birmingham to Selma was based on misinformation and therefore erroneous," Mr. Guthman's statement read.

In Washington, it was learned that the car was lent to the Rev. Nelson H. Smith, a Birmingham Negro minister. A Justice Department spokesman said Mr. Henderson disclosed this fact in a telephone conversation Tuesday night with John Doar, first assistant to Burke Marshall, civil rights chief under United States Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

The source said Mr. Henderson admitted to Mr. Doar that he was aware the car would be used by Dr. King when he lent it to Mr. Smith.

King's Statement

Contacted in Atlanta, Dr. King said, "It is true I was driven from Birmingham to Selma in an auto that was loaned to Rev. Nelson Smith by a Justice Department official. I have never denied this and strongly urged the Justice Department official not to deny it."

The purpose of Dr. King's trip to Selma was to address a Negro rally in connection with an intensive Negro voter registration drive.

Gov. Wallace shortly afterward charged that Dr. King rode in a Justice Department car. Alabama State investigators traced the car through its license plates and a credit card belonging to Kenneth McIntyre, another Justice Department attorney, who rented the car for Mr. Henderson's use.

Won Sports Honors

The Justice Department said Mr. Henderson, 29, had joined the department in October of 1962 after his graduation from

the California Law School at Berkeley.

Mr. Henderson was born in Shreveport, La., and was graduated from high school in Los Angeles. He lettered in football and baseball while attending the University of California at Berkeley. He was graduated in 1956 and spent two years in the Army before going to law school.

Mr. Henderson had been in Alabama since late August, working on several department matters, a spokesman said. These matters included the Dallas County voting suit and investigation of the September 15 bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham in which four young Negro girls were killed.

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The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
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(KING)

ATLANTA--INTEGRATION LEADER DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING SAID TONIGHT A "STRONG CASE" COULD BE MADE FOR THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT HIM WITH TRANSPORTATION SINCE NUMEROUS THREATS HAD BEEN MADE ON HIS LIFE.

KING ISSUED A STATEMENT THROUGH HIS ATLANTA OFFICE CONCEDED HE ONCE HAD TRAVELED FROM BIRMINGHAM TO SELMA, ALA., IN A GOVERNMENT-RENTED CAR.

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ADMITTED THE INCIDENT EARLIER TODAY AFTER PREVIOUSLY DENYING A STATEMENT BY ALABAMA GOV. GEORGE WALLACE THAT KING HAD BEEN SUPPLIED SUCH TRANSPORTATION.

KING SAID IN HIS STATEMENT:

"GOVERNOR WALLACE HAS SOUGHT TO MAKE A BIG ISSUE OF MY BEING TRANSPORTED IN JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AUTOMOBILES. HE CONTENDS THAT I TRAVELED FROM BIRMINGHAM TO SELMA IN ONE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AUTOMOBILE AND FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY IN ANOTHER AUTOMOBILE.

"AS I HAVE STATED BEFORE, THERE IS NO TRUTH AT ALL IN THE STATEMENT THAT I TRAVELED FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY IN A CAR RENTED BY THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT. IT IS TRUE THAT I WAS DRIVEN FROM BIRMINGHAM TO SELMA IN AN AUTOMOBILE THAT WAS LOANED TO REV. NELSON SMITH BY A JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL.

"I HAVE NEVER DENIED THIS AND I STRONGLY URGED THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL NOT TO DENY IT.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Travel Case Should Be Investigated

Governor Wallace is right—"Let's find out who is lying" in the controversy over whether the Negro racial troublemaker, Martin Luther King recently was hauled around in Alabama in an automobile rented by the U.S. Department of Justice, whose current top man is the President's attorney general brother, Robert F. Kennedy.

In a report on the latest developments, the Associated Press says in a dispatch from Montgomery:

"Gov. George C. Wallace has renewed his efforts to have a federal grand jury investigate the travels of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., in a car allegedly rented by the Justice Department. . . .

"The governor has charged that King traveled in a car rented by the Justice Department from Birmingham to Selma. A department spokesman denied that the Negro integration leader was provided such transportation."

As quoted by the AP, Governor Wallace, in new comment on the issue, has stated:

"The Justice Department has said that state officials lied about the King affair. State officials say the Justice Department has lied. I now again invite the federal courts — through the federal judge in Montgomery — to ask the federal grand jury to investigate this matter. Let's find out who is lying."

Not only the people of Alabama but all the people of the United States are entitled to "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in this controversy, as determined by a competent, thorough investigation that leaves no stone unturned in pinning down the facts.

Meanwhile, a member of the Alabama congressional delegation, Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts, has entered the controversy by sending a telegram of protest to Attorney General Kennedy "in view," he said, "of the unwarranted use of federal funds for the transportation of agitators and the use of Justice Department personnel as chauffeurs for these agitators."

Congressman Roberts acted on what he called "reliable information" about the alleged incident.

In making public the text of his telegram, Mr. Roberts said in a statement:

"On Monday, October 14, 1963, Martin Luther King arrived in Birmingham, Ala., via air and was observed in Birmingham by state investigators."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 4A
Mobile Register
Mobile, Ala.

Date: 10/29/63

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: EDITORIAL

Title: RACIAL SITUATION,
STATE OF ALA.,
SELMA, ALA. - RM

Character:

or MO 157-367

Classification:

Submitting Office: Mobile

NOT RECORDED
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"About 5:30 p.m. Tuesday evening, he left Birmingham with four other colored males in a 1963 blue, four-door Chevrolet Impala automobile en route to Selma, Ala.

"He was observed until he got on U.S. Highway 31 south of Birmingham.

"This automobile displayed 1963 Alabama license No. 3-31463.

"The automobile arrived in Selma in the neighborhood of 7 p.m., Tuesday, October 15, 1963, carrying the same passengers.

"Martin Luther King addressed a crowd of Negroes at a church in Selma.

"After the meeting he was carried to Montgomery Municipal Airport by a group of Negroes in two different automobiles bearing Dallas County licenses.

"The Chevrolet automobile Martin Luther King went to Selma in was registered to Hertz U-Drive-It their rental agreement No. 4621806.

"A charge card was used and said card being issued to the Justice Department, Civil Rights Division, Washington, D.C. Card No. 1969-237-0007-0-na.

"The car was rented on September 14, 1963, at 7:37 p.m. and was signed for by Kenneth G. McIntyre."

Congressman Roberts said the "Hertz operator was told at that time that the car would probably be returned on October 2," but that according to the records it was "still being used" as of October 16.

Somebody is in error—no question about that.

Martin Luther King was either hauled or not hauled from Birmingham to Selma in the circumstances alleged and denied in the controversy.

Either the charge or the denial is erroneous—one or the other.

Whether the Wallace motion for an investigation is seconded by the Justice Department should be a matter of nationwide public interest.

Dr. King Sues 3 Record Firms

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (UPI) — The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. filed a Federal Court suit today charging three recording firms with copyright infringement of a speech he made last month.

Defendants were 20th Century Fox, Inc., Mr. Maestro, Inc., of New York, and Motown Record Corp. of Detroit, Mich.

Dr. King said he had prepared a lecture called "I Have a Dream" which he copyrighted. The three companies recorded his speech and put it on market for sale without his consent. The speech was made during the Washington Civil Rights March.

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OCT 9 1963

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
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New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date OCT 5 1963

OCT 15 1963

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King Withheld No Data, Aide Replies to Cook

By BILL SHIPP

Constitution State News Editor

A spokesman for Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. denied Friday that the Negro leader refused to give Georgia's attorney general information concerning a onetime Communist who had been employed by King.

And Dr. King charged in a prepared statement that Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook was attempting to make "political capital" out of the issue of the employment of Jack H. O'Dell, identified as a former organizer for the Communist Party, USA.

Dr. King's executive assistant, Wyatt Tee Walker, suggested in a letter to Cook that his memory served him "badly" and that a conference between Cook and representatives of King's organization "did not register clearly with you."

Atty. Gen. Cook wrote a letter to King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference Thursday, saying he noted "with regret that Dr. King has refused to give me the benefit" of information concerning the employment of O'Dell.

In a sharply worded reply to Cook's letter, Walker wrote Friday:

"... Perhaps your memory serves you badly, but no mention was made of the name of the person or persons interviewing him for employment, and when he

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 3
The Atlanta
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 8/17/63
Edition: morning street
Author: Bill Shipp
Editor: Eugene Patterson
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

Character: IS-C
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Classification:

Submitting Office: ATLANTA

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191 SEP 3 1963

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was initially employed and subsequently re-employed."

(Cook said he had specifically requested this information at a conference with Dr. King's representatives in July.)

Walker's letter continued:

"I do recall very clearly that ... you raised the question of how we had come by Mr. O'Dell's services. I replied, 'the Democratic Party in Bronx, N.Y.'

"In the same conversation, I made it perfectly clear that any information you desired in any respect was at your disposal or anyone's disposal. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. has nothing to hide.

"If you will provide my office with a list of specific questions that you desire answered, we shall verify the answers in the very same manner as we did the statement made at the press conference on the 25th of July, notarized in duplicate with Dr. King's signature.

"There is one other indication that our conversation did not register clearly with you. It was your suggestion that this matter be handled without the benefit of press coverage. Yet on last evening, Thursday, United Press International read to me the text of your letter that I received this morning," Walker's letter said.

Dr. King was out of town, but he released a statement through his office charging that Cook "obviously" is attempting "to make political capital by trying to keep an issue alive that really has no relevance. Mr. O'Dell is no longer on the staff of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, as we have said repeatedly, and we had thought that this matter had been ended."

Cook called on King to furnish information concerning O'Dell after The Constitution published a story saying O'Dell was employed in the Negro leader's New York office, although SCLC had said repeatedly that O'Dell had resigned.

King Withheld Data on O'Dell, Cook Asserts

By BILL SHIPP

Constitution State News Service

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said Thursday that Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. has refused to give him the information which he requested concerning Jack H. O'Dell.

A spokesman said the attorney general was preparing to launch an investigation into the relationship of Dr. King and O'Dell, who has been an employee of Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference and, earlier, was identified as an organizer for the Communist Party USA.

The attorney general asked the Negro leader July 26 to explain his relationship with O'Dell after The Atlanta Constitution revealed that O'Dell worked in King's New York office. King had said several times previously that O'Dell had resigned.

- Cook said King's office responded to his inquiries by sending him a letter and a notarized copy of a press release made by Dr. King to deny that O'Dell continued in the employment of SCLC.

Cook said he specifically requested that Dr. King "reveal the name of the person or persons recommending O'Dell, and the name of the person or persons interviewing him for employment when he was initially employed and subsequently re-employed."

In a letter to Wyatt Tee Walker, Dr. King's executive assistant, Cook wrote:

"I note with regret that Dr. King has refused to give me the benefit of this information. It was my hope that we could cooperate in the exchange of information regarding people who are notori-

ously identified with known Communist activities in this country such as O'Dell. It so happens that I have a complete file on him and to my certain knowledge the Attorney General of the United States has a similar file.

"In view of the fact that Dr. King has seen fit to refuse to comply with a legal and legitimate request made by me under Georgia's Subversive Activities Act of 1953 by furnishing the requested pertinent information for the state government's official files, I will keep the file current pending my own investigation," the letter to Walker continued.

"I dislike this procedure, as we agreed that we would exchange such information when we discussed the subject matter in my office," the letter concluded.

MET JULY 27

Cook and Assistant Atty. Gen. James Therrell met with Walker and a Negro attorney in Cook's office July 27. Cook said at the time that it was agreed Dr. King would answer Cook's inquiry and would exchange information concerning possible subversion for the mutual benefit of both SCLC and the attorney general's office.

Ed Clayton, public relations director for King, said at the time, however, that it was agreed that Dr. King would submit a "notarized" copy of the press release.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 3
The Atlanta
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia
Date: 8/16/63
Edition: morning street
Author: Bill Shipp
Editor: Eugene Patterson
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING
JR.

Character: IS - C
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: ATLANTA

NOT RECORDED
191 SEP 3 1963

53 SEP 4 1963

The release castigated The Constitution for publishing the story and contended that it was decided June 26 to release O'Dell from employment.

DIRECTOR OF OFFICE

In the July 25 story, The Constitution said O'Dell, 39, was director of the New York office of SCLC.

United Press International checked with King's New York office on the morning of the same day and reported that O'Dell was identified as office administrator. He was reported gone that afternoon.

Dr. King said on Oct. 31, 1962 that O'Dell had resigned from SCLC. He said again on Dec. 1, that O'Dell was no longer with SCLC, and a spokesman for King said on July 18, 1963 that O'Dell was no longer with SCLC.

Dr. King first announced O'Dell's resignation last fall after news stories appeared in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and the New Orleans Times-Picayune labeling O'Dell a Communist.

IN NEW ORLEANS

O'Dell, also known as Hunter Pitts O'Dell, was identified by Robert Morris, counsel for the internal securities subcommittee of the U.S. Senate, as an organizer for the Communist Party, USA, in the New Orleans, La. area.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dr. King to Give Cook A Statement on O'Dell

By BILL SHIPP

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. planned Monday to send a "notarized" press release to Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook as an explanation of his connections with Jack H. O'Dell, identified as a one-time organizer for the Communist Party USA.

Ed Clayton, public relations director for Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said Dr. King would submit a "notarized" copy of a prepared statement to Cook.

Clayton said it will be the same statement issued by Dr. King at a press conference last Thursday.

Cook said King sent two attorneys to see him over the weekend after Cook sought to question King about O'Dell's employment by the SCLC. It was agreed that King will furnish the information by affidavit, Cook said.

The Atlanta Constitution said in a copyrighted story Thursday that O'Dell was employed as director in Dr. King's New York office, although the Negro leader had said earlier that O'Dell had resigned.

Dr. King called a news conference and said his civil rights group had accepted O'Dell's resignation after it became apparent that his connection would be used against SCLC by segregationists.

United Press International reported that O'Dell was identified as an "administrator" of Dr. King's New York office Thursday morning, but he was reported gone from the office Thursday afternoon.

In the press release he plans to give Cook, Dr. King said:

"... The fact is that Mr. O'Dell is not presently on the staff and has never been in our employ as director of the New York office . . ."

Dr. King said it was decided in a meeting in New York on June 26 that O'Dell should resign.

Cook said he wanted King to state under oath the beginning and ending dates of O'Dell's employment with SCLC, who recommended O'Dell, who interviewed him and who hired him. Cook said he did not wish to investigate King but merely get verification and clarification of King's statement to the press.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 5

The Atlanta
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 7/30/63

Edition: morning street
Author: Bill Shipp

Editor: Eugene Patterson

Title: MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.Character: IS-C
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: ATLANTA

100-100000-100
NOTED
170 AUG 22 1963

58 AUG 14 1963

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Cook Invites Rev. King To Explain About O'Dell

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. has been invited to appear before Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and explain his relationship with Jack H. O'Dell, who has been identified as onetime organizer for the Communist Party, it was learned Friday.

Cook's office did not comment in the report.

The attorney general was reported to have wired Dr. King the invitation Friday. The wire was said to contain a statement by Cook that he would question Dr. King under the provisions of the Georgia Subversive Activities Act of 1953 and that Dr. King could make an appointment with the attorney general at his convenience.

Cook's request apparently grew out of a Constitution article saying O'Dell was director of the Negroes leader's New York office, a subsequent denial by Dr. King and a later United Press International story which said O'Dell

had been identified as "administrator" of Dr. King's office in New York.

Cook was reported to have told Dr. King in the telegram that the invitation did not indicate that the attorney general planned a full scale investigation of Dr. King's activities or his organization.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 9

The Atlanta
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 7/27/63

Edition: morning street

Author:

Editor: Eugene Patterson

Title: MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.

Character: IS-C

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: ATLANTA

100-15670
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 8 1963

58 AUG 1963

Cook Invites Rev. King To Explain About O'Dell

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. has been invited to appear before Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and explain his relationship with Jack H. O'Dell, who has been identified as onetime organizer for the Communist Party, it was learned Friday.

Cook's office did not comment on the report.

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Page 9

The Atlanta
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 7/27/63

Edition: morning street

Author:

Editor: Eugene Patterson

Title: MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.

Character: JS-C

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: ATLANTA

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rev. King Is Declared Not a Red

**Bobby Kennedy
Finds No Evidence**

Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—There is "no evidence" that either the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. of Atlanta or any of the other "top leaders of the major civil rights groups" is a Communist or Communist-controlled, according to Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Kennedy's statement to that effect was in a letter to Sen. Mike Monroney, D-Okla. The senator is a member of the Commerce committee, which is considering civil rights legislation. He made the letter public at a committee hearing Thursday.

GOVERNORS' CHARGE

Gov. George Wallace of Alabama and Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi had told the committee that racial demonstrations were attributable in part to Communists.

In his letter to Sen. Monroney, the attorney general said he based his statement "on all available information from the FBI and other sources." He singled out Dr. King in his defense of civil rights leaders because "particular accusations" were made against him.

CONSULTED HOOVER

Monroney explained that he had asked FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover about civil rights leaders following the testimony before the committee by the two Southern governors. Hoover referred the letter to the attorney general. The attorney general replied to Monroney in the letter made public Thursday. It was dated July 23, Tuesday.

Kennedy acknowledged that Communists had attempted to "infiltrate the civil rights groups and exploit the current racial situation." Then he said, "In view of the real injustices that exist, and the resentment against them, these efforts have been remarkably unsuccessful."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 7
The Atlanta
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia
Date: 7/26/63
Edition: morning street
Author:
Editor: Eugene Patterson
Title: MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.

Character: IS-C
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: ATLANTA

NOT RECORDED
184 SEP 12 1963

57 OCT 1 1963

119

Bureau

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rev. King Denies O'Dell Link But His Office in N.Y. Differs

Dr. Martin Luther King denied Thursday that a man previously identified as a Communist Party organizer is presently employed by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

But the Negro leader said, in answer to a question by United Press International's Al Kuettnr.

No evidence Rev. King is Communist controlled, Robert Kennedy says. Story on Page 7.

that he could not explain why a UPI investigation Thursday morning found that the man, Jack H. O'Dell, was identified by SCLC's New York office as an "admin-

By TED SIMMONS

istrator" with the organization.

UPI said a staff employee who answered the telephone at the SCLC New York office Thursday morning said O'Dell was still with the office as "administrator" of the New York operation. Later in the day the same office told the UPI he was not connected with the agency and had no knowledge of his whereabouts.

"Mr. O'Dell is not presently on (SCLC's) staff . . . (he is) not with the conference at all now," Dr. King told an afternoon press conference in Atlanta. An SCLC delegation, headed by the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, treasurer, and the Rev. Andrew Young, program

director, told The Constitution after the press conference that upon inquiry Dr. King had discovered that O'Dell had been by the organization's New York office Thursday and that King was surprised.

The delegation said that King and the SCLC agreed to remove O'Dell from the SCLC staff on June 26, but indicated that it may have been that O'Dell had responded that it would take until around July 15 for him to clear his effects from the office.

The news conference was called by Dr. King regarding a copyrighted story in Wednesday's Atlanta Constitution. The story, in-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1
The Atlanta
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 7/26/63
Edition: morning street
Author: Ted Simmons
Editor: Eugene Patterson
Title: MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.

Character: IS-C

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: ATLANTA

1100-106670-11
NOT RECORDED
184 SEP 12 1963

Bureau

der the byline of State News Editor Bill Shipp, stated that the 39-year-old O'Dell, a Negro, is now director of the New York office of the integrationist organization.

At the conference, Dr. King accused The Constitution of "McCarthy tactics" and of "yielding to the pressures of the reactionaries."

He said he is "disappointed (and) appalled that such a great newspaper . . . would engage in this sort of McCarthy tactics."

Dr. King labeled the story as being "packed with half-truths and vicious innuendoes," but he declined to reply directly to a question as to whether or not he would ask for a retraction.

STANDS BY STORY

"I would hope that The Constitution would make a retraction" of its own volition, he said.

Shipp, in answer to a newsman's questions concerning the story, declined to name the source of his information.

The story is accurate, said

plain why as late as Thursday morning, O'Dell was being identified by workers in SCLC's New York office as an administrator with the organization.

"I haven't had any knowledge of this," he said. "I don't know if he's been in the office."

Dr. King said he had contacted a secretary in the New York office Thursday morning and that she "stated that Mr. O'Dell had not been in the office, and that they had told no one" that he was associated with the conference.

Dr. King said O'Dell, who took the Fifth Amendment before the House Un-American Activities Committee here in 1958, had worked for SCLC on two occasions, but "purely in the capacity of a technician."

"He came to us after having served with the Bronx Committee of Citizens for Kennedy in 1960 and (having) received a letter of commendation from Robert M. Morgenthau, who later was an unsuccessful Democratic Party candidate for the governor of New York," King said.

He said that when articles

used his employment for a few months on a temporary basis," King said. He said O'Dell was again released "when it became evident last May in Birmingham . . . that Mr. O'Dell's employment by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference could be used against the organization by segregationists and race baiters."

Dr. King said The Constitution's story "stands corrected" in several areas, but he mentioned only two specific ones, one of which concerned the headline.

He said O'Dell "has never been in our employ as director of the New York office," as the headline stated.

The story implied, King said, that O'Dell "served in the past as Southeastern director" of SCLC.

"The truth is that he did not function in this capacity, and was never considered for such a position," King said.

King said he was not aware of O'Dell's communistic connections when O'Dell first joined the SCLC staff and added:

"It is a company policy that no per

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 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
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 Callahan _____
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 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

UPI-17

(RACIAL)

NEW YORK--NEGRO LEADER MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. YESTERDAY CALLED FOR THE CREATION OF A SPECIAL FEDERAL POLICE FORCE TO PROTECT INTEGRATIONISTS.

KING SAID AFTER A "SUMMIT MEETING" OF NEGRO LEADERS IN NEW YORK THAT HE WOULD PROPOSE SUCH A FORCE TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY NEXT MONTH DURING A PLANNED CIVIL RIGHTS MARCH IN WASHINGTON.

AROUND 265 PERSONS, INCLUDING A DOZEN WHITES, MARCHED IN FRONT OF THE YORK, PA., CITY HALL YESTERDAY IN A PROTEST AGAINST SEGREGATION. THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS DURING THE TWO-HOUR DEMONSTRATION.

CORE SAID AT NEW ORLEANS IT WOULD LAUNCH AN INTENSIVE VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE TODAY IN EIGHT LOUISIANA PARISHES. AT BATON ROUGE, LA., WHERE NEGROES AND POLICE SCUFFLED AT A SWIMMING POOL TUESDAY, AUTHORITIES WARNED YESTERDAY THEY WOULD MOVE QUICKLY TO BLOCK ANY FURTHER ROWDY DESEGREGATION DEMONSTRATIONS.

RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS WERE RENEWED AFTER A TWO-WEEK LULL IN GATSDEN, ALA., YESTERDAY AND POLICE ARRESTED 2 OF 150 NEGROES PICKETING DOWNTOWN LUNCH COUNTERS. THREE NEGROES WERE ARRESTED AT BIRMINGHAM, ALA., FOR TRYING TO ENTER AN ALL-WHITE THEATER. BIRMINGHAM TUESDAY REPEALED ALL OF ITS SEGREGATION STATUTES.

A GROUP OF 111 NEGROES MARCHED IN CHARLESTON, S.C., YESTERDAY IN PROTEST OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES IN NIGHT CLUBS. THE DEMONSTRATION, HOWEVER, WAS CALLED OFF BY THE POLICE.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Onetime Communist Organizer

Heads Rev. King's Office in N.Y.

By BILL SHIPP
Constitution State News Editor
(Copyright, 1963, by the
Atlanta Constitution)

A 39-year-old Negro, who has been identified as a district organizer for the Communist Party, USA, is now director of the New York Office of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

He is Jack H. O'Dell, who resides at 483 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City.

Dr. King said on Oct. 31, 1962 that O'Dell had resigned from SCLC. He said again on Dec. 1 that O'Dell was no longer with

SCLC. And one of Dr. King's top aides told the Constitution on July 18, 1963 that O'Dell was no longer with SCLC.

O'Dell, who works in the New York SCLC office at 312 W. 125th Street, has in recent months been engaged in fund-raising activities and mailing literature for Dr. King's organization.

Once in December, 1962, and on three occasions in January, 1963, O'Dell registered at the Waluhaje apartments in Atlanta as a representative of SCLC.

In January 1963, O'Dell, Dr. King and other officials of SCLC

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1
The Atlanta
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia
Date: 7/25/63
Edition: morning street
Author: Bill Shipp
Editor: Eugene Patterson
Title: MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.

Character: IS-C

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: ATLANTA

57 AUG 15 1963

NOT RECORDED
191 AUG 12 1963

flew together to Savannah on a Delta Air Lines plane.

O'Dell's expenses for at least one of his trips to Atlanta were paid by SCLC.

Among those working out of the SCLC office in New York is Benjamin Van Clarke, 19, executive secretary of the Chatham County Crusade for Voters and a leader of recent massive night street demonstrations in Savannah.

Dr. King announced O'Dell's resignation last fall after news stories appeared in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and the New Orleans Times-Picayune labeling O'Dell a Communist.

Dr. King said at the time that O'Dell had worked briefly and temporarily as a technician in SCLC voter registration projects, but "ceased functioning there long before this publicity appeared."

King denied that O'Dell had served as southeastern director of SCLC.

"He has never had any administrative post in SCLC," King said.

O'Dell, born in Detroit, was identified with the Communist Party as late as 1958.

O'Dell, who also is known as Hunter Pitts O'Dell, has been

identified by Robert Morris, counsel for the internal securities subcommittee of the U.S. Senate, as an organizer for the Communist Party, U.S.A., in the New Orleans, La., area.

At the time he was an organizer, O'Dell was employed as a waiter in New Orleans. O'Dell also has been identified as a member of the National Committee of the Community Party, U.S.A.

Morris said that O'Dell also has given directions for Communist activities under the names, John Casey and Ben Jones.

He attended SCLC's civil rights school at Dorchester Center in Liberty County in 1962.

The SCLC "Citizenship Workbook," used at the SCLC school at Dorchester, lists J. H. O'Dell

as a staff consultant on the Voter Education Project.

The Rev. Andrew Young, administrator of the SCLC school at Dorchester, said O'Dell resigned from SCLC last fall, pending an investigation of his activities by SCLC.

"Nothing was found to indicate that he was a Communist," the Rev. Mr. Young said. "But the resignation was made permanent."

The SCLC is a tax-exempt organization under Georgia and federal tax regulations.

O'Dell said in January of 1962 that he had severed all ties with the Communist Party.

O'Dell was an organizer of a "Freedom Rally" in Macon in 1962 at which Dr. King was the announced speaker.

The National Guardian, a leftist newspaper, carried an advertise-

ment Nov. 20, 1961, announcing that Jack O'Dell of SCLC would address a civil rights conference. O'Dell did not show up for the meeting.

In July 1953, O'Dell was called to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities which was then convened in Atlanta.

O'Dell was identified by a committee counsel at the hearing as a "dedicated zealot" to the Communist cause.

At that time, O'Dell gave his employment as an insurance agent in Montgomery, Ala. His name was listed as Hunter Pitts O'Dell.

At the hearing, O'Dell contended "all the immunity the Constitution gives me as a Negro—the First and Fifth amendments and any others" in refusing to say whether he was a Communist.

Richard Arens, chief counsel for the committee, displayed a Communist plan for activities in the South for the years 1955 and

1956. He said the plan was taken from the premises occupied by O'Dell in New Orleans.

Arens also said O'Dell was identified in 1957 as the "top man" in Louisiana communism since 1950 and as a former seaman who had been expelled from the CIO National Maritime Union for circulating a peace petition.

Jack O'Dell
member of
K & A ST
11/10/61

THE NATIONAL SCENE

Photo of King

Regarding the Communist's role in the civil rights agitation, he displayed a picture purporting to show the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, one of the prime demonstrating groups, in a photo captioned at a "Communist training school." The Governor said he had no evidence from the FBI of Communist association with civil rights leaders.

Democratic Senators Monroney of Oklahoma, Hart of Michigan, and Magnuson of Washington were among those who criticized the Governor's characterization of the civil rights protests as Communist inspired.

Aside from these dramatic exchanges, the committee hearings also probed further into the constitutional and practical questions involved in legislating non-segregation for restaurants, hotels, retail stores and other businesses which open their doors to the public.

Gov. Barnett said the bill would be unconstitutional under either the Fourteenth Amendment or the commerce clauses, both of which the administration is relying on—the latter more than the former.

Four Senators on the committee, two from each party, questioned Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall closely on the administration's primary reliance on the argument that discrimination in public accommodations is a burden on interstate commerce and therefore Congress has the power to outlaw it.

Senator Pastore, Democrat of Rhode Island, said: "I believe in this bill because I believe in the dignity of man, not because discrimination impedes our commerce. I like feeling that what we are dealing with is morality and that morality comes under the Fourteenth Amendment."

Chairman Magnuson of the

committee said that a "practical" version of the public accommodation bill would be sent to the Senate in about two weeks.

Chairman Celler of the House Judiciary Committee predicted the House would pass a civil rights bill by Labor Day.

Meanwhile, in other developments on the civil rights front last week:

- In the worst violence it has suffered since tension mounted over rights demonstrations, Cambridge, Md., was the scene of shooting by armed bands "almost on the scale of warfare," as State police described it. National Guard troops which had been withdrawn earlier in the week were ordered back by Gov. Tawes to impose martial law. Six white men were wounded by gunfire before order was restored.

- Negro protests continued in Savannah, Ga., Danville, Va., and elsewhere and plans for a rally August 28 of 100,000 in Washington, D. C., were developed.

- Mobile and Birmingham, Ala., were ordered by Federal courts to start desegregating their schools next fall. They were the first two cities in the State to receive such orders.

- The President met with leaders of nearly 100 women's organizations and asked them to back his civil rights legislation, open membership in women's organizations to all races and otherwise work to help the Negro.

Belmont ☒
Mohr ☐
Casper ☐
Callahan ☐
Conrad ☐
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☐
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☐
Trotter ☐
Tele Room ☐
Holmes ☐
Gandy ☐

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☐
The Washington Daily News ☐
The Evening Star ☐
New York Herald Tribune ☐
New York Journal-American ☐
New York Mirror ☐
New York Daily News ☐
New York Post ☐
The New York Times ☐
The Worker ☐
The New Leader ☐
The Wall Street Journal ☐
The National Observer ☐
Date

51 JUL 24 1963

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191 JUL 19 1963

JUL 14 1963

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☐
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☐
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Gale ☒
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 Sullivan ☒
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 Tele. Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

UPI-92

(KING)

ATLANTA--NEGRO INTEGRATION LEADER MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. SAID TODAY HIS ONLY VISIT TO THE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL WAS FOR A SPEECH HE MADE AT THE SCHOOL'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM.

KING SAID THAT A CHARGE BY GOV. ROSS BARNETT OF MISSISSIPPI THAT HE ATTENDED CLASSES AT THE SCHOOL "IS SO UTTERLY RIDICULOUS AND ERRONEOUS THAT IT HARDLY MERITS COMMENT."

KING SAID A PICTURE OF HIM AT THE SCHOOL WHICH BARNETT SHOWED A SENATE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY IN WASHINGTON APPARENTLY WAS TAKEN DURING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY VISIT.

"THIS BRIEF VISIT WAS THE ONLY TIME THAT I EVER ATTENDED A MEETING AT THE SCHOOL," KING SAID.

IN REGARD TO BARNETT'S CHARGE THAT THE MONTEAGLE, TENN., SCHOOL WAS INVOLVED WITH COMMUNISM, KING SAID, "I AM CONVINCED THAT HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL WAS NEITHER COMMUNIST NOR COMMUNIST INSPIRED."

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54 JUL 21 1963

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

NOT RECORDED
191 JUL 23 1963

Casper _____
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UPI-116

ADD 9 CIVIL RIGHTS, WASHINGTON
 DURING THE QUESTIONING BARNETT WAS ADVISED FREQUENTLY IN WHISPERED
 EXCHANGES WITH HINDS COUNTY JUDGE RUSSELL MOOR (CORRECT) WHO SAT WITH
 THE GOVERNOR AT THE WITNESS TABLE IN THE VAULTED SENATE CAUCUS ROOM.

AS THE HEARING ENDED CHAIRMAN WARREN G. MAGNUSON, D-WASH., TOLD
 BARNETT THAT THE COMMITTEE WILL ASK THE FBI TO LOOK INTO THE MATTER OF
 THE PHOTOGRAPH. HE MADE IT CLEAR, HOWEVER, THAT THE COMMITTEE IS NOT
 INTERESTED IN WHETHER NEGRO DEMONSTRATIONS HAVE BEEN INSPIRED BY "THE
 COMMUNISFS, THE ELK'S CLUB OR THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY."

IN FRAMING LEGISLATION TO MEET A PROBLEM THAT HAS EXISTED FOR YEARS,
 MAGNUSON SAID, THE COMMITTEE WOULD BE "GETTING WAY OFF BASE" IF IT IS
 LED OFF ON "TANGENTS" ON WHY DEMONSTRATIONS TOOK PLACE AND WHO INSPIRED
 THEM.

SEN. PHILIP A. HART, D-MICH., ALSO EXPRESSED AN INTEREST IN THE
 PHOTOGRAPH AND SAID HE HOPES IT WILL NOT RECREATE AN ATMOSPHERE OF
 SUSPICION SUCH AS THAT OF A FEW YEARS BACK.

"I'M FOR CIVIL RIGHTS. I WOULD WALK WITH MARTIN LUTHER KING. I HOPE
 THAT DOESN'T MAKE ME SUSPECT," HART SAID.

7/12--EG308PED

100-106670-10

NOT RECORDED
 191 JUL 19 1963

63 JUL 22 1963

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
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 Evans ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

R. J. [unclear]
FBI [unclear]
File 100-106670
6-12

UPI-114

ADD 8 CIVIL RIGHTS

(IN ATLANTA, KING'S OFFICE SAID BARNETT'S STATEMENT HAD BEEN READ TO THE INTEGRATION LEADER IN NEW YORK WHERE HE WAS ATTENDING A SERIES OF CONFERENCES. A SPOKESMAN SAID KING WAS "NOT READY YET TO COMMENT" ON BARNETT'S STATEMENT.)

7/12--EG302PED

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 191 AUG 19 1963

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

- Coffman _____
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- Felt _____
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- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

District Crime Nears Record

Report Puts Total Second to '53 High

Washington police officials today released a 12-month crime report listing 23,607 major offenses in fiscal 1963—the second highest total in District history.

In only one previous fiscal year, 1953, were more crimes reported. The total in that year was 23,964.

The report, which lists crimes reported in eight Part I (major) offense categories, shows fiscal year decreases in only two crime subdivisions—criminal homicide and petty larceny.

8.4 Increase Over 1962

Compared to the previous year, the crime total in the District in fiscal 1963 was up 8.4 per cent, an increase of 1,833 cases.

Separate figures for June, 1963—the last month of the fiscal year just ended—list a total of 2,062 Part I offenses, 150 more than were reported in June, 1962, for an increase of 7.8 per cent.

Barnett Says Kennedy Sows Seeds of Hate

Governor Includes Attorney General In Senate-Hearing Attack on Rights Bill

By J. A. O'LEARY
Star Staff Writer

A charge by Gov. Ross R. Barnett of Mississippi that President Kennedy and the Attorney General, his brother, "are sowing the seeds of hate and violence over civil rights" was challenged today by Senator Monroney, Democrat of Oklahoma.

Gov. Barnett made the charge in a bitter attack on the President's civil rights program when he appeared today before the Senate Commerce Committee as one of the first opposition witnesses.

The Governor also charged that current racial agitation "is largely Communist inspired."

Senator Monroney, acting chairman, took sharp issue with the Governor both on his references to the administration and to Communist influences.

Substantiation Requested

He asked the Governor if he had anything other than his own statement to support what he said about the President and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

Gov. Barnett said he had in mind a televised speech made by the President a few weeks ago. He quoted the President as having said, in substance, that the Negro is not being treated fairly and asking "What else can he do except resort to the streets?"

Gov. Barnett said that since that time street demonstrations have increased.

"I see nothing in that statement by the President except a recognition that Negroes have a right to demonstrate for a redress of wrongs," Senator

Monroney replied. "Unless you have something more I would disagree strongly with that part of your statement, and also that these demonstrations are part of a Communist movement."

Photograph Shown

When Senator Monroney pressed the witness as to the basis for his reference to communism, the Governor held up a large photograph which he said came from the Georgia Commission of Education. He said it showed the Rev. Martin Luther King, who has been a leader in some of the recent demonstrations, at a Communist training school.

In response to further questions the Governor told Senator Monroney it was his understanding that the Georgia Commission was a part of the State government of Georgia.

The Senator said no one will deny that Communists have

See RIGHTS, Page A-2

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Mississippi Gov. Barnett displays a photo he claimed shows the Rev. Martin Luther King, integration leader, in a group at a Communist training school. Unsubstantiated at a Senate hearing today, he identified the photo as coming from the Georgia Commission of Education. The Senate Committee indicated it is seeking more information on the picture.—Star Staff Photo.

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King Victim Of Egg Throwing

NEW YORK — Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., was a target this week of a booing, jeering crowd which threw eggs at him outside a Harlem church where he preached a sermon on integration.

King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and preaches non-violence in the anti-segregation drive, was not struck but several eggs hit his car outside the Salem Methodist church.

The incident was attributed to the Black Muslims, a Negro supremacy organization, led by Malcolm X, Black Muslim leader.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

10 THE NEW YORKER
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: JULY 4, 1963

Edition:

Author:

Editor: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING;

Character:
or

Classification: 100-35356

Submitting Office: CHICAGO

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Cattle Prods Again—

'Unchristian' Says King

Prod poles that emit electric shocks—in most areas applied only to balky livestock—were used in Gadsden, Ala., by state police yesterday for the second time this week to round up Negro demonstrators.

Fifty of the Negroes were marched off screaming as police jabbed them with the police. Cars and trucks carried them to jail.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., integration leader, said in Birmingham he was "shocked and appalled at this treatment of Americans," which he called "unconstitutional and un-Christian."

The Negroes infiltrated the downtown area singly and in pairs, then congregated at a drug store and three department stores that have segregated lunch counters.

When they started chanting "Freedom, we want freedom," 100 state troopers

rushed up. Some of the demonstrators ran, others threw themselves on the sidewalk. The troopers hauled them to their feet, jabbed them with the cattle prods and hustled them off amid screams.

Tension created by the civil rights campaign was attributed to "outside agitators" by State Attorney General Richmond Flowers who in a radio appeal asked Negroes to heed an injunction that forbids demonstrations.

The state troopers had also used the prod poles, together with billy clubs, Tuesday night to chase 350 Negroes protesting earlier mass arrests.

ELSEWHERE

HEMPSTEAD, L.I.—Negroes in this village of 35,000 began a boycott of white merchants to protest a zoning change that may bring light industry into a Negro residential area.

One hundred persons picketed the main business block. Police reported no incidents.

PHILADELPHIA — Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, in a speech marking the 175th anniversary of the ratification of the Constitution said that racial bias "is not worthy of us." He said that it shouldn't take a court decision to "tell us that the Negro is entitled to decent housing and to insure the Negro equal opportunities in employment. . . ." He spoke at Independence Hall.

Also in the city of Brotherly Love five members of the Negro Muslim Improvement Association burst into a radio station and attacked the Negro moderator of a discussion program. The five were arrested; the moderator was not hurt seriously.

TAMPA, Fla.—For the second

day, 40 Negro and white pickets marched in front of two theaters with anti-segregation posters. The police looked on. There was no trouble.

CHARLESTON, S. C. — In this city where the Civil War started, 252 Negroes have been arrested in the last two weeks for staging civil rights demonstrations. Yesterday, only one was seized. The charge: spitting on a white man.

NEW YORK — A labor leader said 100,000 Negroes will stage a march on Washington in August because of an expected Southern filibuster in the Senate against President Kennedy's civil rights bill. Cleveland Robinson, an official of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, AFL-CIO, said he had been named a coordinator of the march.

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IN SAVANNAH, KNIVES are gathered in by Negro leader Hosea Williams to prevent violence in protest marches which have been arousing the Georgia city.

Herald Tribune—UPI telephoto

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UPI-35A

(RACIAL)

NEW YORK--PRESIDENT KENNEDY SHOULD STAY IN WASHINGTON TO PUSH FOR HIS CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRAM INSTEAD OF GOING TO EUROPE LATER THIS MONTH, REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING SAID LAST NIGHT. THE INTEGRATION LEADER, APPEARING ON A TAPED TV PROGRAM, DECLARED:

"IF HE LEAVES, HE WOULD BE DOING A GRAVE DISSERVICE TO THE NATION AND TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT...THIS BILL CANNOT GET THROUGH WITHOUT THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PRESTIGE BEHIND IT ON DAY-TO-DAY BASIS. AND HE CAN'T DO IT IN ANOTHER COUNTRY."

WASHINGTON--SEN. JACOB K. JAVITS, R-N.Y., SAID YESTERDAY THERE IS A DANGER THAT NEW YORK CITY WILL SEE A RACE RIOT BECAUSE "ALL THE MATERIAL IS THERE."

JAVITS, ON HIS WEEKLY TELEVISION PROGRAM, SAID "TEMPERS ARE VERY HIGH AND THAT THERE IS A WHOLE GROUP OF INCENDIARY SITUATIONS."

LOS ANGELES--NEGRO COMMUNITY LEADERS YESTERDAY PLEDGED THEIR SUPPORT OF BIRMINGHAM-TYPE MASS DEMONSTRATIONS HERE IF "AFFIRMATIVE PROGRESS" IS NOT MADE IN ENDING RACIAL DISCRIMINATION PRACTICES.

FAIR LAWN, N.J.--MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY PICKETED A PRIVATELY OWNED SWIMMING POOL YESTERDAY BECAUSE OF ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGRO APPLICANTS.

ABOUT 25 CORE MEMBERS DEMONSTRATED AT THE FAIR LAWN, N.J., PEACH CLUB CARRYING AMERICAN FLAGS AND PLACARDS WHICH READ: "DON'T SUPPORT BIAS," "SEGREGATION NORTHERN STYLE," AND "WE WANT TO SWIM TOO."

TUSCALOOSA--THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA STUDENT NEWSPAPER PUT OUT A SPECIAL EDITION LAST NIGHT CALLING FOR PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH TO ACCEPT SOCIAL CHANGES PEACEABLY.

HANK BLACK, EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY CRIMSON-WHITE, SAID "IF THE SOUTH TRIES ANY HARDER TO HOLD BACK THE RIVER WITH A SIEVE, IF THE SOUTH TRIES TO KEEP ITS HEAD BURIED IN THE GROUND WHILE THE REST OF THE WORLD PASSES BY, SHE IS DESTINED TO BE CRUSHED AGAIN -- ECONOMICALLY, POLITICALLY AND OTHERWISE."

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Richard K. Doan—TV-Radio

Dr. King to Hit at JFK In Susskind Interview

By Richard K. Doan
TV and Radio Editor

A two-hour conversation between the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro integration leader, and David Susskind, in which Dr. King attacks President Kennedy on civil rights, will be televised tomorrow night at 8:30 by WPIX (Channel 11).

The interview was taped in New York Thursday afternoon.

The Negro leader charges on the program that President Kennedy "has not furnished the expected leadership and has not kept his campaign promises" in the fight for Negro rights.

The dialogue with Dr. King was taped by Susskind for his syndicated "Open End" series, which WNEW-TV (Channel 5) carried here until the station dropped it last month in an acrimonious dispute with the TV producer-personality.

Asked how WPIX happened to schedule the program with Dr. King, Fred M. Thrower, vice-president and general manager of the station, said, "We happened to see it. We liked it, and we decided to put it on."

He said there had been no conversations with Susskind about carrying ~~from~~ "Open End" programs on WPIX.

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Racial Explosion 'Imminent' in D. C., King Says

NEW YORK, June 7 (UPI)

The Rev. Martin Luther King said yesterday that Washington, D. C. could be an imminent area of racial explosion because of the large colored population and "nasty" conditions for Negroes in the Capital.

Dr. King, a leader in the integration demonstrations, spoke on a TV program (Open End). It was taped yesterday for future release.

Dr. King said President Kennedy "has not furnished the expected leadership and has not kept his campaign promises" in the fight for civil rights.

Dr. King said the President should give a series of fire-side chats on racial issues and speak to various legislators to persuade them the importance of civil rights bills. He urged an interracial march on Washington, D. C., to dramatize the problem.

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UPI-88

(RACIAL)

LOS ANGELES--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING COLLECTED AN ESTIMATED \$75,000 TO DEFRAY EXPENSES IN THE ANTI-SEGREGATION FIGHT DURING HIS WEEKEND VISIT HERE, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THIS INCLUDED SOME \$35,000 RAISED DURING A RALLY IN WRIGLEY FIELD SUNDAY AFTERNOON. ANOTHER \$20,000 RAISED AT A RECEPTION FOR THE INTEGRATION LEADER SUNDAY NIGHT AT THE BEVERLY HILLS HOME OF ACTOR BURT LANCASTER, AND A \$20,000 PLEDGE FROM ENTERTAINER SAMMY DAVIS JR.

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LAST SENTENCE IS INCOMPLETE ON THE 3rd PAGE, COLUMN ONE, OF THE ATTACHED CLIPPING. OTHER EDITION OF THE NEWSPAPER CARRIES THE ARTICLE IN THE SAME MANNER.

SAC JOHN F. MALONE
NYO
Office

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

A Letter From Birmingham Jail

By MARTIN

LUTHER KING

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

MAG 4 NEW YORK POST

Date: 5/19/63
Edition: WEEKEND
Author: MARTIN LUTHER KING
Editor: DOROTHY SCHIFF
Title: RACIAL SITUATIONS

Character:

or

Classification: BU-100-386400

Submitting Office: NYO

Last month, as the Birmingham anti-segregation demonstrations approached their climax, eight of Alabama's ranking white religious leaders issued a formal statement terming the Negro protest actions "unwise and untimely." They commended the white community, the local dailies and "law enforcement officers, in particular, on the calm manner in which these demonstrations have been handled," and ended by saying: "We further strongly urge our own Negro community to withdraw support from these demonstrations, and to unite locally in working peacefully for a better Birmingham."

The public appeal was signed by C. C. J. Carpenter, Bishop of Protestant Episcopal diocese of Alabama; Joseph A. Durick, Auxiliary Bishop, Roman Catholic diocese of Mobile-Birmingham; Paul Hardin, Bishop of the Alabama-West Florida Conference of the Methodist Church; Nolan B. Harmon, Bishop of the North Alabama Conference of the Methodist Church; George M. Murray, Bishop Coadjutor, Episcopal Bishop of Alabama; Edward V. Ramage, Moderator, Synod of the Alabama Presbyterian Church; Rabbi Milton L. Grafman, Temple Emanu-el, and Rev. Earl Stallings, Pastor, First Baptist Church, Birmingham.

From his cell in the Birmingham Jail, where he was being held for leading the demonstration, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, answered the white religious leaders. Excerpts from his letter, just made available to The New York Post, are printed on these two pages.

MY DEAR Fellow Clergymen:

While confined here in the Birmingham City Jail, I came across your recent statement calling our present activities "unwise and untimely." Since I feel that you are men of genuine goodwill and your criticisms are sincerely set forth, I would like to answer your statement in what I hope will be patient and reasonable terms.

I think I should give the reason for my being in Birmingham, since I have been influenced by the argument of "outsiders coming in." I am in Birmingham because injustice is here. Just as the Eighth Century prophets left their little villages and carried their "thus saith the Lord" far beyond the boundaries of their home towns, and just as the Apostle Paul left his little village of Tarsus and carried the gospel of Jesus Christ to practically every hamlet and city of the Greco-Roman world, I, too, am compelled to carry the gospel of freedom beyond my particular home town. Like Paul, I must constantly respond to the Macedonian call for aid . . .

You deplore the demonstrations that are presently taking place in Birmingham. But I am sorry that your statement did not express a similar concern for the conditions that brought the demonstrations into being. I would not hesitate to say that it is unfortunate that so-called demonstrations are taking place in Birmingham at this time, but I would say in more emphatic terms that it is even more unfortunate that the white power structure of this city left the Negro community with no other alternative.

★ ★ ★
IN ANY NON-VIOLENT CAMPAIGN THERE ARE

four basic steps: (1) Collection of the facts to determine whether injustices are alive. (2) Negotiation. (3) Self-purification and (4) Direct action. We have gone through all of these steps in Birmingham. There can be no gainsaying of the fact that racial injustice engulfs this community. Birmingham is probably the most thoroughly segregated city in the U. S. Its ugly record of police brutality is known in every section of this country. Its unjust treatment of Negroes in the courts is a notorious reality. There have been more unsolved bombings of Negro homes and churches in Birmingham than any city in this nation. These are the hard, brutal and unbelievable facts. On the basis of these conditions Negro leaders sought to negotiate with the city fathers. But the political leaders consistently refused to engage in good faith negotiation.

Then came the opportunity last September to talk with some of the leaders of the economic community. In these negotiating sessions certain promises were made by the merchants—such as the promise to remove the humiliating racial signs from the stores. On the basis of these promises Rev. Shuttles-

worth and the leaders of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights agreed to call a moratorium on any type of demonstrations. As the weeks and months unfolded we realized that we were the victims of a broken promise. The signs remained.

Like so many experiences of the past we were confronted with blasted hopes, and the dark shadow of a deep disappointment settled upon us. So we had no alternative except that of preparing for direct action, whereby we would present our very bodies as a means of laying our case before the conscience of the local and national community. We were not unmindful of the difficulties involved. So we decided to go through a process of self-purification. We started having workshops on non-violence and repeatedly asked ourselves the questions, "Are you able to accept blows without retaliating?" "Are you able to endure the ordeals of jail?" We decided to set our direct action program around the Easter season, realizing that with exception of Christmas this was the largest shopping period of the year. Knowing that a strong economic withdrawal program would be the by-product of direct action, we felt that this was the best time to bring pressure on the merchants for the needed changes. Then it occurred to us that the March election was ahead and so we speedily decided to postpone action until after Election Day. When we discovered that Mr. Connor was in the run-off we decided again to postpone action so that the demonstration could not be used to cloud the issues. At this time we agreed to begin our non-violent witness the day after the run-off.

This reveals that we did not move irresponsibly into direct action. We, too, wanted to see Mr. Connor defeated; so we went through postponement after postponement to aid in this community need. After this we felt that direct action could be delayed no longer.

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ONE OF THE BASIC POINTS IN YOUR STATEMENT is that our acts are untimely. Some have asked, "Why didn't you give the new administration time to act?" The only answer that I can give to this inquiry is that the new administration must be prodded about as much as the outgoing one before it acts. We will be sadly mistaken if we feel that the election of Mr. Boutwell will bring the millennium to Birmingham. While Mr. Boutwell is more articulate and gentle than Mr. Connor they are both segregationists, dedicated to the task of maintaining the status quo.

We know through painful experience that freedom is never voluntarily given by the oppressor; it must be demanded by the oppressed. Frankly, I have never yet engaged in a direct action movement that was "well timed," according to the timetable of those who have not suffered unduly from the disease of segrega-

tion. For years now I have heard the word "Wait!" it rings in the ear of every Negro with a piercing familiarity. This "Wait" has always meant "Never." It has been a tranquilizing thalidomide, relieving the emotional stress for a moment, only to give birth to an ill-formed infant of frustration. We must come to see with the distinguished jurist of yesterday that "justice too long delayed is justice denied."

We have waited for more than three hundred and forty years for our Constitutional and God-given rights. The nations of Asia and Africa are moving with jet-like speed toward the goal of political independence, and we still creep at horse and buggy pace toward the gaining of a cup of coffee at a lunch counter. I guess it is easy for those who have never felt the stinging darts of segregation to say, "Wait."

But when you have seen vicious mobs lynch your mothers and fathers at will and drown your sisters and brothers at whim; when you have seen hate-filled policemen curse, kick, brutalize and even kill your black brothers and sisters with impunity; when you see the vast majority of your 20,000,000 Negro brothers smothering in an air-tight cage of poverty in the midst of an affluent society; when you suddenly find your tongue twisted and your speech stammering as you seek to explain to your 6-year-old daughter why she can't go to the public amusement park that has just been advertised on television, and see tears welling up in her little eyes when she is told that Funtown is closed to colored children, and see the depressing clouds of inferiority begin to form in her little mental sky, and see her begin to distort her little personality by unconsciously developing a bitterness toward white people; when you have to concoct an answer for a 5-year-old son asking in agonizing pathos: "Daddy, why do white people treat colored people so mean?"; when you take a cross country drive and find it necessary to sleep night after night in the uncomfortable corners of your automobile because no motel will accept you; when you are humiliated day in and day out by nagging signs reading "white" men and "colored," when your first name becomes "nigger" and your middle name becomes "boy" (however old you are) and your last name becomes "John," and when your wife and mother are never given the respected title "Mrs."; when you are harried by day and haunted by night by the fact that you are a Negro, living constantly at tip-toe stance never quite knowing what to expect next, and plagued with inner fears and outer resentments; when you are forever fighting a degenerating sense of "nobodiness"—then you will understand why we find it difficult to wait.

YOU EXPRESS A GREAT DEAL OF ANXIETY OVER

our willingness to break laws. This is certainly a legitimate concern. Since we so diligently urge people to obey the Supreme Court's decision of 1954 outlawing segregation in the public schools, it is rather strange and paradoxical to find us consciously breaking laws. One may well ask, "How can you advocate breaking some laws and obeying others?" The answer is found in the fact that there are two types of laws: There are *just* laws and there are *unjust* laws. I would agree with Saint Augustine that "an unjust law is no law at all."

Any law that uplifts human personality is just. Any law that degrades human personality is unjust. All segregation statutes are unjust because segregation distorts the soul and damages the personality. . . . So I can urge men to obey the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court because it is morally right, and I can urge them to disobey segregation ordinances because they are morally wrong.

Let us turn to a more concrete example of just



MARTIN LUTHER KING

'Just as the Apostle Paul . . .'

and unjust laws. An unjust law is a code that a majority inflicts on a minority that is not binding on itself. This is *difference* made legal. On the other hand, a just law is a code that a majority compels a minority to follow that it is willing to follow itself. This is *sameness* made legal.

Let me give another explanation. An unjust law is a code inflicted upon a minority which that minority had no part in enacting or creating because they did not have the unhampered right to vote. Who can say that the Legislature of Alabama which set up the segregation laws was democratically elected?

These are just a few examples of unjust and just laws. There are some instances when a law is just on its face and unjust in its application. For instance, I was arrested Friday on a charge of parading without a permit. Now there is nothing wrong with an ordinance that requires a permit for a parade, but when the ordinance is used to preserve segregation and to deny citizens the First Amendment privilege of peaceful assembly and peaceful protest, then it becomes unjust.

I hope you can see the distinction I am trying to point out. In no sense do I advocate evading or defying the law as the rabid segregationist would do. This would lead to anarchy. One who breaks an unjust law must do it *openly*, *lovingly* (not hatefully as the white mothers did in New Orleans when they were seen on television screaming "nigger, nigger, nigger"), and with a willingness to accept the penalty. I submit that an individual who breaks a law that conscience tells him is unjust, and willingly accepts the penalty by staying in jail to arouse the conscience of the community over its injustice, is in reality expressing the very highest respect for law.

We can never forget that everything Hitler did was "legal" and everything the Hungarian freedom fighters did in Hungary was "illegal." It was "illegal" to aid and comfort a Jew in Hitler's Germany. But I am sure that if I had lived in Germany during that time, I would have aided and comforted my Jewish brothers even though it was illegal. If I lived in a Communist country today where certain principles dear to the Christian faith are suppressed, I believe I would openly advocate disobeying these anti-religious laws.

★ ★ ★

I MUST MAKE TWO HONEST CONFESSIONS TO

you, my Christian and Jewish brothers. First, I must confess that over the last few years I have been gravely disappointed with the white moderate. I have almost reached the regrettable conclusion that the Negro's great stumbling block in the stride toward freedom is not the White Citizen's Council or the Klu Klux Klanner, but the white moderate who is more devoted to "order" than to justice; who prefers a negative peace which is the absence of tension to a positive peace which is the presence of justice.

In your statement you asserted that our actions, even though peaceful, must be condemned because they precipitate violence. But can this assertion be logically made? Isn't this like condemning the robbed man because his possession of money precipitated the evil act of robbery? Isn't this like condemning Socrates because his unswerving commitment to truth and his philosophical delvings precipitated the misguided popular mind to make him drink the hemlock?

You spoke of our activity in Birmingham as extreme. At first I was rather disappointed that fellow clergymen would see my non-violent efforts as those of the extremist. I started thinking about the fact that I stand in the middle of two opposing forces in the Negro community. One is a

force of complacency made up of Negroes who, as a result of long years of oppression, have been so completely drained of self-respect and a sense of "somebodiness" that they have adjusted to segregation, and, on the other hand, of a few Negroes in the middle class who, because of a degree of academic and economic security, and because at points they profit by segregation, have unconsciously become insensitive to the problems of the masses. The other force is one of bitterness, and hatred and becomes perilously close to advocating violence. It is expressed in the various black nationalist groups that are springing up over the nation, the largest and best known being Elijah Muhammad's Muslim movement.

This movement is nourished by the contemporary frustration over the continued existence of racial discrimination. It is made up of people who have lost faith in America, who have absolutely repudiated Christianity, and who have concluded that the white man is an incurable "devil."

★ ★ ★

I HAVE TRIED TO STAND BETWEEN THESE

two forces saying that we need not follow the "do-nothingism" of the complacent or the hatred and despair of the black nationalist. There is a more excellent way of love and non-violent protest. I'm grateful to God that, through the Negro church, the dimension of non-violence entered our struggle. If this philosophy had not emerged I am convinced that by now many streets of the South would be flowing with floods of blood. And I am further convinced that if our white brothers dismiss as "rabble rousers" and "outside agitators" those of us who are working through the channels of non-violent direct action and refuse to support our non-violent efforts, millions of Negroes, out of frustration and despair, will seek solace and security in black nationalist ideologies, a development that will lead inevitably to a frightening racial nightmare.

Let me rush on to mention my other disappointment. I have been so greatly disappointed with the white church and its leadership. Of course, there are some notable exceptions. I am not unmindful of the fact that each of you has taken some significant stands on this issue. I commend you, Rev. Stallings, for your Christian stand on this past Sunday, in welcoming Negroes to your worship service on a non-segregated basis. I commend the Catholic leaders of this state for integrating Springhill College several years ago.

But despite these notable exceptions, I must honestly reiterate that I have been disappointed with the church. I do not say that as one of those negative critics who can always find something wrong with the church. I say it as a minister of the gospel, who loves the church, who was nurtured in its bosom, who has been sustained by its spiritual blessings and who will remain true to it as long as the cord of life shall lengthen.

I have heard numerous religious leaders of the South call upon their worshipers to comply with a desegregation decision because it is the law, but I have longed to hear white ministers say follow this decree because integration is morally right and the Negro is your brother. In the midst of blatant injustices inflicted upon the Negro, I have watched white churches stand on the sideline and merely mouth pious irrelevancies and sanctimonious trivialities.

In deep disappointment, I have wept over the laxity of the church. But be assured that my tears have been tears of love. There can be no deep disappointment where there is not deep love. Yes, I love the church; I love her sacred walls. How could I

do otherwise? I am in the rather unique position of being the son, the grandson and the great grandson of preachers. Yes, I see the church as the body of Christ. But, oh! How we have blemished and scarred the body through social neglect and fear of being nonconformists.

Maybe again, I have been too optimistic. Is organized religion too inextricably bound to status-quo to save our nation and the world? Maybe I must turn my faith to the inner spiritual church, the church within the church, as the true ecclesia and the hope of the world.

But again I am thankful to God that some noble souls from the ranks of organized religion have broken loose from the paralyzing chains of conformity and joined us as active partners in the struggle for freedom. They have left their secure congregations and walked the streets of Albany, Ga., with us. They have gone through the highways of the South on torturous rides of freedom. Yes, they have gone to jail with us. Some have been kicked out of their churches, and lost the support of their bishops and fellow ministers. But they have gone with the faith that right defeated is stronger than evil triumphant.

I hope the church as a whole will meet the challenge of this decisive hour. But even if the church does not come to the aid of justice, I have no despair about the future. I have no fear about the outcome of our struggle in Birmingham, even if our motives are presently misunderstood. We will reach the goal of freedom in Birmingham and all over the nation, because the goal of America is freedom.

I MUST CLOSE NOW. BUT BEFORE CLOSING I am impelled to mention one other point in your statement that troubled me profoundly. You warmly commended the Birmingham police force for keeping "order" and "preventing violence." I don't believe you would have so warmly commended the police force if you had seen its angry, violent dogs literally biting six unarmed, non-violent Negroes. I don't believe you would so quickly commend the policemen if you would observe their ugly and inhuman treatment of Negroes here in the city jail; if you would watch them push and curse old Negro women and young Negro girls; if you would see them slap and kick old Negro men and young boys; if you will observe them, as they did on two occasions, refuse to give us food because we wanted to sing our grace together. I'm sorry that I can't join you in your praise for the police department.

I wish you had commended the Negro sit-inners and demonstrators of Birmingham for their sublime courage, their willingness to suffer and their amazing discipline in the midst of the most inhuman provocation. One day the South will recognize its real heroes.

Never before have I written a letter this long. I'm afraid that it is much too long to take your precious time. I can assure you that it would have been much shorter if I had been writing from a comfortable desk, but what else is there to do when you are alone for days in the dull monotony of a narrow jail cell other than write long letters, think strange thoughts, and pray long prayers?

If I have said anything in this letter that is an understatement of the truth and is indicative of an unreasonable impatience, I beg you to forgive me. If I have said anything in this letter that is overstatement of the truth and is indicative of my having a patience that makes me patient with anything less than brotherhood, I beg God to forgive me.

Yours for the cause of Peace and Brotherhood,
Martin Luther King, Jr.

Rev. King and 10 Get 5 Days for Contempt

BIRMINGHAM, April 26 (AP). —The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and 10 other Negro ministers were ruled in contempt of court today for defying a state injunction against racial demonstrations. They were sentenced to five days in jail starting May 16 and fined each \$50.

Convicted with King were his brother, the Rev. A. D. King, and the Revs. Wyatt Tee Walker, Ralph D. Abernathy, Fred L. Shuttlesworth, Andrew Young, John Thomas Porter, Theodis L. Fisher, Nelson H. Smith Jr., Joshua W. Hayes and James Luther Bevels.

IN AN EIGHT-PAGE ruling, circuit judge Jenkins held that the Negro leaders had committed obvious acts of contempt. He

said they had deliberately and blatantly disregarded his court order.

Further, he said the defendants had made no apology and had given no assurance that they planned to comply with the order in the future.

Jenkins issued the restrainer April 10, one week after racial demonstrations began in this industrial city. King, Abernathy, Shuttlesworth and several of the others were arrested during a protest March, April 12.

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149 MAY 1 1963

*File
6-11-63*

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
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New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror *u* _____
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APR 27 1963

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51 MAY 1

Birmingham Rests Case Against Negro Leaders

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 23 (AP).—The City of Birmingham rested its case in contempt proceedings against 15 Negro leaders today after attempting to prove they deliberately violated a State injunction against racial demonstrations.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and 14 others are charged with contempt of court for allegedly ignoring the April 10 injunction issued by Circuit Judge W. A. Jenkins, Jr., after a week of desegregation activity.

Meanwhile, a Federal judge returned cases of 286 Negro demonstrators from the Federal court to city jurisdiction. At the same time, Judge Clarence W. Allgood denied motions to order the city to show cause why it should not be enjoined from arresting demonstrators.

Judge Allgood also denied a motion asking \$90,000 damages for alleged deprivation of rights charged by Dr. King and eight others.

Reports Defiance

In the city contempt case a detective, Lt. Maurice House, testified that Dr. King, the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy expressed defiance of the State injunction at a news conference April 11.

Another detective, Harry L. Jones, said he interviewed four of the defendants after they were arrested during a protest march Easter Sunday. He identified them as the Rev. A. D. King, brother of Martin Luther King; the Revs. Nelson H. Smith, John Thomas Porter and Joshua W. Hayes.

Mr. Jones said all four told him they knew of the injunction and that they admitted leading the march.

During earlier testimony, the city attempted to show that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference advocated violence in desegregation movements. The SCLC long has contended that it follows a policy of passive resistance.

Claim of Hatred

State Investigator Willie D. Painter said the SCLC, of which Martin Luther King is president, had a program of "teaching hatred of whites."

Mr. Painter also said an SCLC official, the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, told him the organization would turn to revolution, if necessary, to achieve minimum desegregation in Birmingham.

Mr. Painter, whose basic job is handling racial matters, said the SCLC had changed its policy within the past two years from civil rights to total integration of the races.

He conceded under questioning that the general theme of the organization was non-violent.

"The teachings are non-violent, but there is a psychology to incite others to be violent of them. There is a teaching of nonviolence yet a psychologically advocating of violence," he said.

Asked to explain this, Mr. Painter replied: "King in a speech in Montgomery said that Negroes in Birmingham were buying firearms to protect themselves."

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149 MAY 25 1963

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New York Herald Tribune _____
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3 APR 23 1963

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JFK Arranges Phone Call Between Kings

President Kennedy Monday arranged for civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. to telephone his worried wife from the Birmingham jail.

The President himself called Mrs. King, the Atlanta's wife said, and assured her that the Negro leader was safe. Shortly afterward, Dr. King was allowed to place a call from Birmingham to Atlanta.

MRS. KING said she grew concerned about the safety of her husband, who was arrested and jailed on Friday for taking part in a civil rights demonstration in the Alabama city. Her concern, she said, grew because the "situation in Birmingham is not like some other areas of the South. I think it is worse there."

She called the Palm Beach, Fla., White House on Sunday to discuss the matter with President Kennedy, but the President could not be reached. Mrs. King spoke with Press Secretary Pierre Salinger and with Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy.

ON MONDAY, the President called Mrs. King. She said Mr. Kennedy told her he had arranged for Dr. King to call "very shortly."

"You probably know we sent FBI agents in last night to talk with him, and he's all right," she quoted the President as saying. She said the tone of the conversation with the President "was one of real, genuine concern."

Mrs. King said her husband told her a few minutes later that he was "doing fine and in good spirits."

Similar telephone calls during the height of the 1960 Presidential campaign have been credited, in some quarters, with giving Mr. Kennedy the necessary margin of votes to win the election.

Dr. King was sent to jail by a DeKalb County judge. Mr. Kennedy called Mrs. King to express his concern, and Robert Kennedy called the judge. Intense national publicity resulted.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
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Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)

P.5
The Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 4/16/63
Edition: pink, three st
Author:
Editor: Jack Spalding
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING
Jr.

Character: RM
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: ATLANTA

62 APR 25 1963

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149 APR 22 1963

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UPI-206

(KING)

ATLANTA--MRS. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., WIFE OF THE NEGRO INTEGRATION LEADER JAILED IN BIRMINGHAM, SAID PRESIDENT KENNEDY CALLED HER TODAY AND ASSURED "ME OF MY HUSBAND'S SAFETY."

MRS. KING, WHO SAID SHE HAD NOT HEARD FROM HER HUSBAND SINCE HE WAS ARRESTED GOOD FRIDAY, SAID SHE RECEIVED A CALL FROM KING SHORTLY AFTER SHE FINISHED HER CONVERSATION WITH THE PRESIDENT.

"THE PRESIDENT SAID THEY WOULD BE WATCHING THE SITUATION AND WOULD DO ALL THEY COULD. THE WHOLE TONE OF IT (THE CONVERSATION) WAS ONE OF REAL GENUINE CONCERN, AT LEAST THAT IS THE IMPRESSION I RECEIVED," MRS. KING SAID.

SHE SAID THE PRESIDENT TOLD HER THAT FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AGENTS HAD TALKED TO HER HUSBAND IN THE BIRMINGHAM JAIL LAST NIGHT AND CONFIRMED HE WAS ALL RIGHT. SHE SAID KENNEDY TOLD HER KING WOULD BE CALLING HER SOON. SHE SAID SHE RECEIVED THE CALL FROM HER HUSBAND SHORTLY AFTER THAT.

CONCERNED ABOUT THE SAFETY OF HER HUSBAND, MRS. KING SAID SHE TRIED TO REACH THE PRESIDENT AT PALM BEACH YESTERDAY. SHE SAID SHE TALKED TO WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY PIERRE SALINGER WHO SAID HE WOULD TRY TO GET IN TOUCH WITH THE PRESIDENT.

SHE SAID SHE THEN RECEIVED A CALL FROM U.S. ATTY. GEN. ROBERT KENNEDY WHO TRIED TO ARRANGE A TELEPHONE CALL FROM HER HUSBAND LAST NIGHT. MRS. KING SAID THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TELEPHONED A SECOND TIME TO SAY THEY HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO ARRANGE THE CALL.

MRS. KING SAID SHE TALKED WITH THE PRESIDENT ABOUT FOUR OR FIVE MINUTES. "HE SAID IF I HAD ANY CONCERN ABOUT ANYTHING I SHOULD FEEL FREE TO CALL HIM, OR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OR MR. SALINGER," SHE SAID.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-29

(RACIAL)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.-- COUNTY AND STATE AUTHORITIES TODAY SERVED NEGRO INTEGRATION LEADER MARTIN LUTHER KING WITH A TEMPORARY INJUNCTION AIMED AT HALTING A SERIES OF RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS HERE IN WHICH 141 NEGROES HAVE BEEN ARRESTED.

THE INJUNCTION, SIGNED BY CIRCUIT JUDGE WILLIAM A. JENKINS JR., WAS SERVED ON KING AS HE SAT WITH AIDES DRINKING COFFEE IN AN INTEGRATED RESTAURANT OPERATED BY WEALTHY NEGRO A. G. GASTON AT 2:15 A.M. EST.

IT PROHIBITS KING AND MORE THAN 140 OTHER NEGROES FROM ENGAGING IN, SPONSORING, PROMOTING, OR ENCOURAGING MASS STREET PARADES, MARCHES, PICKETING, SIT-INS, AND OTHER ACTIONS LIKELY TO CAUSE A BREACH OF THE PEACE.

THE COURT ORDER GAVE KING AND MEMBERS OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE AND THE ALABAMA CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS 30 DAYS IN WHICH TO APPEAR TO SAY WHY THE INJUNCTION SHOULD NOT BE MADE PERMANENT.

"THIS WILL IN NO WAY BLOCK OUR MOVEMENT," KING SAID AFTER HE HAD BEEN SERVED BY A JEFFERSON COUNTY OFFICER AND A MEMBER OF THE ALABAMA STATE HIGHWAY PATROL WITH THE INJUNCTION WRIT.

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King, City Commissioner Approach Clash on Birmingham Segregation

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 4 (AP)—Segregationist Eugene (Bull) Connor and Negro leader Martin Luther King Jr. appeared headed today for a collision over segregation in Birmingham.

Connor, whose duties as City Commissioner include jurisdiction over the Police Department, threatened to "fill

the jails full" if city segregation statutes are violated.

King, of Atlanta, offered a list of minimum desegregation requirements for the city. He said he would remain until the barriers were eliminated.

As the two men jockeyed for position in the racial battle, four Negroes were arrested in a lunch-counter sit-in. Four others were thwarted in a sit-in attempt at a hotel drug store when the service bar was closed. At a department store, a floor walker blocked a Negro's attempt to enter the eating area.

Twenty-one persons arrested in a sit-in campaign Wednesday were convicted in City Court today on charges of trespass after warning. They were given the maximum sentence of 180 days in jail and \$100 fines.

Connor was defeated for Mayor by former Lt. Gov. Albert Boutwell Tuesday in a

change-of-government runoff election.

"I don't know how long I will be here," Connor said, "but King can rest assured that as long as I am here he better tell his crowd not to violate any laws."

Boutwell called the Negroes "racial agitators" who he said have undertaken to embarrass both the present and the incoming city governments.

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The Wall Street Journal _____

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UPI-16

(RACIAL)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.--MASSIVE POLICE PATROLS WATCHED DOWNTOWN DISTRICTS
 TODAY FOR POSSIBLE RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS AND BOYCOTT ACTIVITY DIRECTED
 BY NEGRO LEADER MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.
 KING YESTERDAY CALLED FOR NEGRO RESIDENTS TO "PAY UP YOUR ACCOUNTS
 AT DEPARTMENT STORES, TURN IN YOUR CHARGE PLATES AND REFRAIN FROM
 PURCHASING ALL ITEMS EXCEPT FOOD."
 HE ALSO VOWED THAT SIT-INS AND OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS WOULD CONTINUE.
 HE SAID HE WOULD REMAIN HERE UNTIL A LIST OF RACIAL DEMANDS ARE MET.
 MORE THAN 1,000 NEGROES FLOCKED INTO A CHURCH LAST NIGHT TO HEAR
 KING SAY "LET'S MAKE THIS A SACRIFICIAL EASTER. WE WILL WEAR BLUE
 JEANS EASTER SUNDAY MORNING AND WE WILL NO LONGER SPEND OUR MONEY
 WITH BUSINESSES THAT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST NEGROES."

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UPI-117

(RACIAL)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.--INTEGRATION LEADER DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. TODAY SET FORTH FOUR DEMANDS WHICH HE SAID MUST BE MET BEFORE HE WOULD CALL OFF A RENEWED SURGE OF RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS IN THIS SOUTHERN STEEL TOWN.

KING, SPEAKING BEFORE A NEWS CONFERENCE, LISTED THE DEMANDS AS (1) DESEGREGATION OF DOWNTOWN STORES, (2) ESTABLISHMENT OF FAIR HIRING PRACTICES BY STORES, (3) DROPPING OF ALL CHARGES AGAINST NEGROES ARRESTED IN PREVIOUS PROTESTS, AND (4) ESTABLISHMENT OF A BIRACIAL COMMITTEE ACCEPTABLE TO BOTH SIDES IN THE RACIAL DISPUTE.

HE MADE CLEAR THE ULTIMATE AIM WAS COMPLETE DESEGREGATION.

KING SAID HE WOULD PERSONALLY TAKE PART IN INTEGRATION DEMONSTRATIONS "WHEN THE TIME IS RIPE. I CAME HERE TO PARTICIPATE AND NOT TO WATCH."

4/4--EG247PES

File

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SCLC Rift With King Is Denied

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference Monday denied reports that members of the civil rights organization are displeased with the leadership of president Martin Luther King Jr.

An Atlanta Negro dentist, Dr. Roy C. Bell, resigned last week from his job as project chairman of the Atlanta SCLC chapter and charged that the organization needed a "severe housecleaning." He said members of the SCLC were dissatisfied with King's leadership and indicated he might form a rival civil rights group.

"Dr. R. C. Bell has duped the public on numerous instances, leading them to believe that he represented the whole office of SCLC," Wyatt Tee Walker, executive secretary of the organization, said Monday.

"He has never had any responsibility with the national organization as he now tries to imply..."

"As to those within SCLC who are disgruntled with the leadership of Martin Luther King Jr., we believe they can be counted on one finger."

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Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 4/2/63
Edition: morning street
Author:
Editor: Eugene Patterson
Title: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Character: IS-C

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: ATLANTA

100-106670-4
NOT RECORDED

140 APR 5 1963

King Assails Black Muslim Movement B7

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., March 26 (AP)—Dr. Martin Luther King predicted last night that the growth or decline of the Black Muslim movement would depend on whether solutions are found to the conditions that brought it into being.

He declared his disagreement with the principles of the movement, which is anti-white, but stated "it is just as important to work to remove the causes that brought into being as it is to oppose it."

Many of those drawn into its membership "have been the victims of injustices—they have been thrown out on the periphery of society," he said.

Dr. King said if solutions are not found to these conditions, the movement could grow to the extent that it would cripple the efforts on behalf of racial understanding.

His comments came during a questions period following a talk to some 800 University of Virginia students and faculty members here.

Dr. King said more participation is needed by the Southern Negro "if progress is to continue" toward desegregation of the races.

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The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
Date 3-27-63

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149 Apr 2 1963

58 APR 2 1963
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Re. King Honored

Dr. Martin Luther King, the Negro minister who is a leader in the non-violent drive against segregation in the South, has been chosen by the Men's Club of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun here to receive its 17th annual Brotherhood Award.

The award will be presented by Rabbi William Berkowitz Feb. 9 at 10:45 A.M. in the Synagogue at 257



Rev. Martin Luther King

W. 88th St. Charles H. Silver, Congregation president, and Dr. S. S. Gross, chairman of the Brotherhood Sabbath, will speak briefly.

Dr. King is president of the Southern Christian leadership Conference and co-pastor with his father of the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, Ga.

Previous winners of the Brotherhood Award include Dr. Ralph Bunche, David Sarnoff, Dr. Henry Thleald and John J. McCloy.

Mr. Belmont
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Mr. Casper
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Mr. DeLoach
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Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

New York Standard
New York, New York

Pg 60

Date: 2/3/63
Edition: Sunday
Author: None
Editor: Harry L. Welker Jr
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: SM-C
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: New York

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62 FEB 11 1963

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Evans
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

Keep Up The Fight On Bias—Dr. King

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Sunday night urged American Negroes to continue fighting for what he called "first-class citizenship."

Speaking to 1,000 members and guests of the Chicago Sunday Evening Club in Orchestra Hall, Dr. King warned that "there will be many problems ahead in finding a place in the white community."

The president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference at Atlanta gave his interpretation of an imaginary letter (written by Dr. King) from the Apostle Paul.

The letter was concerned with segregation in American Churches. It called the 11 a.m. Sunday worship service the

"most segregated hour of the week."

"There is more integration in bars and taverns than in the church Sunday morning," quoted Dr. King.

The letter called on Americans to work "relentlessly to get rid of segregation."

"Segregation," quoted Dr. King, "is a curse on the body politic of the nation. It is merely a new word for slavery covered up with complexities."

"Your nation cannot survive half free and half slave."

However, the letter warned that "second - class methods should not be used to gain first-class citizenship."

"There is a temptation to retaliate," warned the letter. "But you must meet physical force with soul force."

"There is a necessity to stand up against oppression, but without violence," quoted Dr. King, an advocate of nonviolent racial integration in the United States.

The letter warned that those seeking integration must be "prepared to suffer or even die." But it admonished them not to worry about this.

"The end of life is not to be happy, but to do the will of God come what may," Dr. King quoted.



Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. stands at rostrum and leads the Sunday Evening Club in prayer at Orchestra Hall.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

12 CHICAGO SUN TIMES
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: FEB 27, 1963
Edition: 5 PM FINAL
Author:
Editor: JOHN J. ...
Title: MARTIN LUTHER
J. KING

Character:
or
Classification: 100-35356
Submitting Office:

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Mr. _____
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TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [Illegible]
[Illegible text follows]

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UPI-34

(NEGROES)

DALLAS--MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. LAST NIGHT URGED NEGROES TO "DOUBLE...EVEN TRIPLE" THEIR VOTER REGISTRATION AND LAID DOWN A 4-POINT PROGRAM FOR BRINGING ABOUT RACIAL EQUALITY IN THIS COUNTRY. "THERE IS POWER IN THE BALLOT," SAID THE 33-YEAR-OLD ATLANTA, GA. PREACHER, KEYNOTE SPEAKER AT A VOTER REGISTRATION RALLY SPONSORED BY THE DALLAS COUNTY UNITED POLL TAX COMMITTEE.

NEGROES CAN HELP BRING ABOUT EQUAL CIVIL RIGHTS BY QUALIFYING AS VOTERS AND GOING TO THE POLLS, KING SAID.

KING SAID THAT "TO MAKE THE AMERICAN DREAM OF EQUALITY A REALITY, WE IN THIS NATION AND ALL OVER THE WORLD MUST DO THESE THINGS:

--"WE MUST LEARN TO LIVE TOGETHER AS BROTHERS OR LEARN TO DIE TOGETHER AS FOOLS.

--"WE MUST GET RID OF THE IDEA OF WHITE SUPREMACY HENCEFORTH AND FOREVER MORE.

--"WE MUST DEVELOP A POWERFUL ACTION PROGRAM TO BREAK DOWN BARRIERS OF RACIAL INEQUALITY.

--"WE MUST END SEGREGATION."

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Edgar

UPI-37

(NEGROES)

OAKLAND, CALIF.--THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, SPEAKING AT A RALLY CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, SAID LAST NIGHT THAT A CAMPAIGN IS BEING ORGANIZED TO BOYCOTT THE PRODUCTS OF FIRMS THAT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST NEGROES.

"WE MUST SAY TO EVERY BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY: 'IF YOU RESPECT MY DOLLAR YOU MUST RESPECT MY PERSON. IF YOU DON'T RESPECT MY PERSON, I WON'T GIVE YOU MY DOLLAR,'" KING TOLD 7000 PERSONS AT THE OAKLAND AUDITORIUM.

KING SAID HE HAS BEEN CONFERRING WITH NEGRO LEADERS ACROSS THE NATION ON DETAILS OF WHAT HE TERMED THE "SELECTIVE BUYING" CAMPAIGN.

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 184 JAN 11 1963

62 JAN 16 1963

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

FBI official takes exception to King's charges in Albany

WASHINGTON
Dr. Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference was "not correct" in his charges involving the FBI in Albany, Ga., the AFRO was told Friday.

C. D. DeLoach, ~~AFRO~~ director of the federal agency, said agents had "done effective work" in Albany and asserted that four out of five of the men assigned there were Northerners, not Southerners as charged by Dr. King.

He also denied that FBI agents had cooperated with city police officials in violating the Constitutional rights of more than 1,200 who have been arrested during anti-segregation protests.

100-106670-A-

NOT RECORDED

176 DEC 26 1962

"The Afro-American"
December 8, 1962
Page 1

5 DEC 23 1962
JUL 8 1963

FBI Aide Hits Claim Agents Side With Dixie

WASHINGTON — An official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has denied charges made against the FBI by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

FBI Assistant Director Cartha D. DeLoach takes issue with statements made by Dr. King in his claim that the FBI sides with Dixie.

Dr. King had criticized the famed investigative organization, which is directed by J. Edgar Hoover, for its actions during the Albany, Ga. racial crisis and, in a general appraisal, said:

One of the great problems we face with the FBI in the South is that agents are white Southerners who have been

influenced by the mores of the community."

4 OF 5 FROM NORTH

Dr. King proposed that the Federal government should "consider assigning agents from other parts of the country to the South . . . who are at least in agreement with the law of the land."

DeLoach pointed out that four out of the five FBI agents assigned to the Albany area come from Northern states.

DeLoach said Dr. King's Albany statements were unfounded and denied Dr. King's charge that "because FBI agents have sided with segregationists, they have not investigated beatings and other intimidations of Negroes who are fighting for equality

in Albany, Ga., or surrounding areas."

DeLoach said: "Perhaps Dr. King has had a lapse of memory in recalling that last August and September, five Negro churches were burned in Georgia and firearms were discharged into several homes. Based upon indications that the purpose of these acts was to discourage Negroes from voting, the FBI instituted extensive investigations which led to the prompt solution of the burning of a church in Terrell County, Georgia, on September 17, 1962, and to the charging of two persons with another church burning — one near Leesburg, Georgia, on August 15, 1962.

"Two of our special agents

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Foreign

4 CHICAGO DEFENDER
Chicago, Illinois

Date: Dec. 6, 1962
Edition: Daily
Author: -
Editor: JOHN BINGSTACKE
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING;
Character:
or
Classification: 100-25356
Submitting Office: Chicago

NOT RECORDED
46 JAN 4 1963

53 JAN 8 1963

in Albany, Georgia, were assaulted while conducting an interview on September 9, 1962, in connection with the early-morning burning of the Terrell County church on that date. The assailant was arrested for assaulting Federal officers in official performance of their duties and he is presently out on bond, awaiting Federal Grand Jury action. These two agents were both born, reared and educated in the North."

DeLoach continued: "While FBI agents throughout the country carry out their investigative responsibilities irrespective of their state of origin, four out of the five agents assigned to the Albany, Georgia, Resident Agency come from

states other than Georgia — New York, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Minnesota.

"The other statements by Dr. King reveal a total ignorance, not only of the true character of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, but also of the FBI record in protecting civil rights."

DeLoach said that in the past several months, the FBI has "conducted investigations involving more than 100 counties in which racial discrimination was alleged to exist. The Department of Justice has been furnished the results of these investigations; and, based upon them, over 30 suits in counties of five states have been filed by the department for the purpose of ending discrimination in voting."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The F.B.I. Story

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has come recently under criticism as being biased against Negroes and do-nothing in gathering facts about discrimination and police brutality.

One of the charges is that the operatives are stationed in the areas in which alleged brutalities occur and are therefore sympathetic with regard to local authorities, so do not send in to the Department of Justice all of the facts they should.

It is alleged in consequence that the Department of Justice is not properly given the information on which it can prosecute the culprits.

Even admitting that some of these charges may be true, we think the conclusions are warranted because the FBI is not a prosecuting but an investigative agency; so if there is no prosecution the blame must be placed on the Department rather than its investigative agency.

It has also been charged that only

a small percentage of the FBI agents are Negroes, but it must be remembered that each and every FBI agent must be a lawyer before he is appointed, and there are few Negro lawyers interested in this service.

One may be suspicious of bureaucracy on principle and disposed to attribute to it many things of which it is not guilty; but it is necessary to understand where the real responsibility lies before judgement is made.

If it be conceded that the FBI has been derelict in some of the Southern difficulties, it is the Department of Justice which should take the blame.

It is not logical to blame the agent rather than the boss, nor is it sensible to presume that the agent is guilty of dereliction when it does not possess the power to act.

It is Mr. Kennedy, the Attorney General, who must answer for the FBI, and so far he has approved of its activities and performances.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

12 The New York
Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Date: 12/1/62
Edition: New York
Author:
Editor: William G. N.
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Pittsburgh

FILE AND INITIALS

62 AUG 12 1963

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191 AUG 6 1963

PERS. DIV. 1-1

Rev. King Blasts Dixie FBI Agents

NEW YORK (ANP) — Calling attention to a widely-held view of Negro leaders across the nation, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., last week accused agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Albany, Ga., of favoring segregationists.

For that season, Dr. King declared, the FBI has not done an effective job in investigating beatings and other intimidation of Negroes who have been pressing for racial equality in the southwest Georgia city.

Meanwhile, in Atlanta, Dr. Howard Zinn, a white history professor at Spelman College, a predominantly Negro private school, said a study of Albany's racial struggles indicated that the "national government has failed to protect the liberties of citizens in the city of Albany."

The Justice Department in Washington declined to comment on the 33-year-old integration leader's remarks.

In criticizing the FBI's handling of the Albany situation, Dr. King threw light on previous charges made by Negroes that FBI agents in the South are sympathetic with racists. These Negro spokesmen contend that Southern local or regional FBI agents can't get around their own prejudices enough to impartially handle cases which involve injustices against Negroes.

Dr. King, Atlanta Baptist minister, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and a leader in the Albany Movement, made the assertions during an interview in the robing room of Riverside church, where he just preached a sermon. Some 3,000 filled the sanctuary and overflowed into Christ Chapel and the assembly hall to hear him. During the interview, Dr. King said:

"One of the great problems we face with the FBI in the South is that the agents are white Southerners who have been influenced by the mores of the community. To maintain their status, they have to be friendly with the local police and people who are promoting segregation."

"Every time I saw FBI men in Albany, they were with the local police force."

The Albany police, led by Chief Laurie Pritchett, have jailed hundreds of Negroes and whites who protested on the streets against segregation, Dr. King pointed out.

He said the Federal Government should consider assigning agents, probably from outside the South, "who are at least in agreement with the law of the land."

"If an FBI man agrees with segregation, he can't honestly and objectively investigate," Dr. King declared.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 The New York
Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Date: 12/1/62
Edition: New York
Author:
Editor: William G. N.
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Pittsburgh

62 AUG 12 1963

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191 AUG 6 1963

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This Is Your FBI!

THE FBI and its chief, J. Edgar Hoover, have been exposed as aiders and abettors of the vicious white supremacists in the South.

When a former FBI agent, Jack Levine, charged Hoover and his minions with being anti-Negro, the powerful secret police chief tried to smear Levine, laugh off his charges, and claim that the FBI was the best friend of the Negro people.

But last week, the full extent of the FBI's anti-Negro bias was revealed in a statement by Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Southern Negro leader, and in a report by the Southern Regional Council, composed of leading white and Negro Southerners.

Both of these reveal outright collusion of the FBI with the white supremacists.

Every day it becomes clearer that behind the super-patriotic front of witch-hunting, the FBI is aiding in the subversion of the U.S. Constitution and in the denial of the rights of the Negro people and other Americans.

The Worker believes that Attorney General Robert Kennedy, instead of heaping praise on Hoover, should cleanse the FBI of this horrifying disease. As Dr. King points out, "If an FBI man agrees with segregation, he can't honestly and objectively investigate."

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 149 DEC 6 1962

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
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 The Evening Star _____
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 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker P.3 _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
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This Is Your FBI!

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The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
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 New York Journal-American _____
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 The New York Times _____
 The Worker P.3 _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 Date 11/25/62

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50 JAN 3 1963

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Rev. King Flays FBI Support Of Racist Mobs

By T. R. BASSETT

REV. DR. MARTIN Luther King, Jr., last week scored the Kennedy Administration for dragging its feet in the Albany, Ga., crisis, and the FBI for taking sides with the segregationists.

Dr. King, who heads the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, warned, "If something isn't done another tension packed crisis will develop in Albany." His remarks were made in an interview at the Riverside Church in N.Y. after he had preached to more than 3,000 persons.

Two days earlier, a 35-page Southern Regional Council report entitled "Albany, A Study in National Responsibility," lashed at the government and the FBI.

Dr. King said that there has been "a great deal of police brutality in surrounding counties," instances of which had been reported by Albany leaders, but the FBI had done nothing.

He said he was "convinced that the perpetrators could be discovered if there was a determined effort."

"One of the great problems we face with the FBI in the

South" he added, "is that the agents are white Southerners who have been influenced by the mores of the community."

"Every time I saw FBI men in Albany, they were with the local police."

Dr. Howard Zinn, white, professor of history at Spelman College, an Atlanta Negro institution, author of the Southern Regional Council report, pointed out that "The FBI dutifully sat in its office in Albany and took dozens upon dozens of affidavits from Negro citizens complaining that their constitutional rights had been violated by city and county officials, but six months later, there was not a sign of action on these charges."

The council report proposed that as a practical step to resolve the Albany situation Attorney General Robert Kennedy should initiate a conference between the Albany integration leaders and the city officials.

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55 JAN 7 1963

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The report also urged that the "President refuse to appoint segregation judges," and that the "President should address himself directly to the people of Albany, white and Negro, making it plain to Albany whites — that public law entitles Negroes to equal use of all public facilities and that the entire power of the federal government will stand behind this."

The report then makes these points:

The Justice Department is not justified in saying that prosecution in the Deep South stands little chance, because even if acquittals result, prosecution may act as a deterrent.

If previous narrow court decisions make conviction difficult then "the only way to get new interpretations . . . is to bring new cases before the courts."

The report then outlined its

seven proposed actions. They are:

- Prosecute officials who have deprived Negroes of constitutional rights.

- Station in the area a number of federal agents to protect citizens from intimidation, beating and false arrests.

- Get federal injunctions to prevent local officials from enforcing segregation statutes and interfering with peaceful assembly, picketing and speech.

- The President should make it plain to Albany whites that the law entitles Negroes to equal use of all public facilities, and that the entire power of the federal government will stand behind this.
- The Administration should initiate a mediative conference with Albany officials as outlined in the procedure in the U.S. Attorney's Manual, title 10, Civil Rights Division.

- The President should refuse to appoint racist judges.

- The Commission on Civil Rights should investigate the Albany situation.

King: FBI 'soft' on racists

NEW YORK — The Federal Bureau of Investigation has shielded segregationist law-breakers in the South, says the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

In New York for a sermon, the Georgia integration leader charged (Nov. 15) that FBI agents in Albany, Ga., were in sympathy with the segregationists, and hence derelict in their duty of investigating violence and other forms of intimidation against Negroes who have been demanding their Constitutional rights.

"One of the great problems we face with the FBI in the South is that the agents are white Southerners who have been influenced by the mores of the community," Dr. King said in a press interview (New York Times, Nov. 19). "To maintain their status, they have to be friendly with the local police and people who are promoting segregation."

"Every time I saw FBI-men in Albany, they were with the local police force."

POLICE RECORD

The Albany police, led by Chief Laurie Pritchett, have been the principal local instrument for enforcing segregation.

Several days before Dr. King's charges a report by the Southern Regional Council (Times, Nov. 15), sharply criticized the Albany police for having "done the traditional . . . job of the mob, that is the suppression of Negro dissent and assertion of rights."

The report, prepared by Dr. Howard Zinn, professor of history at Spelman College in Atlanta, took strong issue with the praise of Chief Pritchett for having enforced the law.

"He has done this," the report said, "by simply putting into prison every man, woman or child who dared protest in any way the infringement of rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution."

VIOLENCE DONE
The professor added: "The standards for freedom in the United States have been pushed to the ground when a police force meets its requirements merely by not torturing or blackjacking its citizens. Pritchett has run the city of Albany in the silent, sure manner of an efficient police state."

VIOLENCE DONE

Dr. King pointed out that outside of Albany, the mob (in and out of a police uniform) has operated in the traditional manner to suppress Negroes. But reports to the FBI of beatings and other forms of intimidation have produced no action.

"If an FBI man agrees with segregation, he can't honestly and objectively investigate," Dr. King said.

Referring to specific outrages reported to the FBI, the Negro leader said, "I am convinced that the perpetrators could be discovered if there was a determined effort."

The Southern Regional Council report was very critical of the Kennedy administration's performance generally in the Albany situation.

"The Federal Government, represented solely by the Department of Justice, has hovered about Albany from the beginning," said the report. "Incredibly, in this whole time, it has not acted . . ."

Charges of anti-Negro prejudice and a refusal to move for enforcement of civil rights have been made before against the FBI.

Most notably there were the recent revelations by former FBI agent Jack Levine of rampant racism in J. Edgar Hoover's Federal police agency.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 11/24/62
People's World P. 1

5 DEC 27 1962

REC-56

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dr. Martin Luther King To Address Nat'l. Conference On Religion, Race

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, will address the National Conference on Religion and Race slated for January 14-17, at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago.

Dr. King's talk will deal with the need for concrete commitment for interracial justice on the part of religious people working in the civil rights and race relations field. Dr. King will draw on his experience and leadership in the non-violent integration movement in the South.

His talk, titled "A Challenge to the Churches and Synagogues," will be given at a luncheon meeting on Thursday, Jan. 17.

First Meeting

The National Conference on Religion and Race—the first national meeting convened by agencies of all major U.S. faith groups—will deal with the practical responsibility of religious groups concerned with the moral problem of race discrimination and prejudice.

Ralph McGill, publisher - editorialist of the Atlanta Constitution, gave this appraisal of Dr. King: "What southerners should thank the Dear Lord for sending them a Martin Luther King. If he were an evil man, but still had his great power to attract his people and persuade them to do what he wants them to do, the south right now would be in the midst of a blood bath.

"His (Dr. King's) non-violence tactics has forced his opponents to practice non-violence, to negotiate in the American way. He has put violence in a bad light, made it unpopular."

The Most Reverend Paul J. Hallinan, Catholic archbishop of Atlanta, Georgia, and a vice-chairman of the National Conference on Religion and Race, gave this assessment: "Because he (Dr. King) is a Negro, he has suffered all his life the daily indignities of segregation. Because he is a

courageous Negro, he had been able to channel into legal paths the support of those who want to move now. But because he is, first of all, a Christian, he is a worthy spokesman for all of us who want the principles of our Constitution and our citizenship honored in every citizen, regardless of creed or color."

Dr. King Admired

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., 33, has gained national recognition for his leadership in the struggle to secure civil rights for all U.S. citizens. In 1957 the Gallup poll revealed that Dr. King was one of the most admired religious leaders in the world. In the same year, Time magazine selected him as one of the 10 outstanding U.S. personalities.

The call to the National Conference on Religion and Race was signed jointly, last May, Mr. Irwin Miller, president of the National Council of Churches, for its Department of Racial and Cultural Relations; Most Reverend William E. Cousins, chairman of the Social Action Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference; Rabbi Julius Mark, president of the Synagogue Council of America, for its Social Action Commission.

The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice at 21 West Superior Street, Chicago, is secretariat for the Conference.

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Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6 The New Crusader
Chicago, Illinois

Date: November 17, 1962
Edition: Weekly
Author:
Editor: Palm Leavell, Jr.
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING;

Character:
or
Classification: 100-35356
Submitting Office: Chicago

REC-56

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DEC 7 1962

51 DEC 12 1962

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rev. King Opens National Boycott

Constitution State News Service

ALBANY—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. announced here Friday that he is spearheading a nationwide boycott of all business firms that "discriminate against Negroes."

The Atlanta desegregation leader said he had just returned from a meeting of "national Negro groups" at which the boycott was planned.

"We plan to initiate a program of selective buying toward all firms north, south, east and west that discriminate against Negroes," King declared.

WILL TELL PEOPLE

"We will tell our people to stop eating a particular product, stop using a certain product and stop using a given service," he continued.

"When we speak on the national economic level, we will be heard. We have enough buying force in this country to make the difference between profit and loss in any corporate enterprise," King said.

King was in Albany to address a Negro mass meeting of the desegregationist Albany Movement. The movement is marking its first anniversary this week.

IN ANY WAY

King said he was willing to help the Albany Movement reach its goals in any way he could.

"I am willing to come back to Albany and go to jail, if necessary," King said. The Atlanta

minister has been jailed twice here in the past year for participating in protests against racial barriers.

Dr. W. G. Anderson, an osteopath who is president of the Albany Movement, also addressed the meeting.

He called for a tightened boycott of Albany merchants.

Earlier Friday, about 25 Negro youths picketed the downtown shopping district. They wore T-shirts inscribed with the words "Don't Shop Downtown or Midtown." Midtown is Albany's largest shopping center.

Anderson said, "Our boycott has slackened. We have been lax in the past couple of months. Our plan now is to tighten up the boycott."

"There is not a black face downtown buying anything," he said. "Those people you see sneaking in the back door of the stores are not Negroes. They are m-ages. They are not buying a dime's worth of clothing."

Anderson said more boycott pickets will be parading in Albany's streets Saturday.

He warned the Negroes that the pickets will be there "to watch you."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

TO - L
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14 NOV 23 1962

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia
Page 5

Date: 11-17-62

Edition: Morning Street

Author:

Editor: Eugene Patterson

Title: Martin Luther King, Jr.

Character:

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Classification:

Submitting Office: ATLANTA

61 NOV 26 1962

Bureau

Rev. King at Detroit Rally Urges Struggle for Peace

DETROIT — Rev. Martin Luther King, in an address to 3,000 Detroiters here, told them, "no nation can win a war anymore. It is Non-Violence or Non-Existence. We must strengthen the U.N. and fight for peace in a united world."

"Unless the U.S. changes," he said, "from a nation practicing segregation and discrimination, she will become a second rate power. We, the Negro-liberal forces in America, have the motor cranked up, we are moving along the highway to freedom."

"It's not a question of meeting the Communist challenge, or the Asian challenge. It's that segregation, discrimination is morally wrong and has to go," said Rev. King.

Rev. King paid tribute to the millions freed in former colonial countries, saying that this has changed the shape of the entire world, and he said it commands that U.S. democracy can no longer be the anemic thing it is.

"President Kennedy," he said, "has waited too long to issue an executive order banning discrimination in federal housing and he must stop appeasing the Southern Congressmen and Senators because they are not progressive — they will vote against anything that is progressive and he might just as well sign the executive order now."

A roar of applause greeted this challenge.

The cream of Detroit's Negro leadership was on the platform to greet Rev. King. Chairman was Rev. Chas. Hill, stalwart fighter for peace and civil rights in Michigan for over 30 years.

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REC-28

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
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New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker 2-4 _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
Date 11/11/62

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Mr. J. H. [unclear]
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5 Negro Students to Enroll

Next Target: U. of Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 20 (UPI)—The integration movement, which has scored at least a token victory in Mississippi, today set its sights on Alabama, where integration is nonexistent.

Miss Autherine Lucy broke the color line briefly at the university in 1956 when she was admitted under Federal court order. But the Negro girl was expelled after a short stay for making statements critical of the school administration.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. said five Negroes would apply for admission to the University of Alabama within a few days. It was presumed they would seek admittance for the spring semester beginning in January.

The order admitting her is still in effect and would apply as a class action to the five Negroes, three boys and two girls, who plan to apply.

AHEAD

The Rev. Mr. King, acknowledged leader of Southern Negroes in their fight against segregation, said a "full-scale" assault on segregation would begin here "before the year is out."

The Rev. Mr. King, an Atlanta minister and president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, chose the former capital of the Confederacy to deliver his remarks.

He said the five students selected to apply at the all-white university at Tuscaloosa are now attending all-Negro colleges in Alabama.

The Rev. Mr. King, here to help organize the Alabama chapter of the SCLC, said the drive against segregation would include stepped-up voter registration and demonstrations against racial discrimination.

He said volunteers would be recruited for a "non-violent army" consisting of two categories: "volunteers to work in the area of voter registration and volunteers to engage in non-violent direct action and be prepared for the possibility of spending long periods in jail if necessary."

5 STUDENTS

The integration leader said the situation had been discussed with the five students and "we made it very clear to them they would have our absolute support as they

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The Evening Star _____
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New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
Date _____

53 OCT 25 1962

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REC-43

UPI-223

(KING)

HOLLYWOOD--REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, NOTED INTEGRATION LEADER, WILL PORTRAY THE PART OF A GEORGIA SENATOR IN THE SCREEN VERSION OF "ADVISE AND CONSENT," PRODUCER OTTO PREMINGER SAID TONIGHT. PREMINGER SAID THAT REV. KING, CO-PASTOR OF THE EBENEZER BAPTIST CHURCH, ATLANTA, GA., IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN HOLLYWOOD NEXT TUESDAY TO PLAY THE PART OF "SENATOR KING OF GEORGIA" IN THE FILM'S CLIMAX BEING SHOT ON WEDNESDAY. "I KNOW THE PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH ARE BROADMINDED," SAID PREMINGER, "BUT THEN AGAIN, WE CAN NEVER PLEASE EVERYBODY."

10/19--N1144PED

REC-43

92 OCT 30 1961

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Tolson ✓
 Belmont ✓
 Mohr ✓
 Callahan ✓
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 Sullivan ✓
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 Trotter ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Ingram ✓
 Gandy ✓

UPI-52

(ELECTION)

DETROIT--REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, PROMINENT NEGRO INTEGRATION LEADER, TOUCHED OFF A CONTROVERSY HERE TODAY BY URGING NEGRO VOTERS TO UNITE BEHIND ONE OF FOUR NEGROES SEEKING THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION IN A SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY ELECTION.

KING, WHO IS NOT FROM MICHIGAN, WROTE A PAMPHLET DISTRIBUTED IN THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT IN WHICH HE SAID THAT "IF I WERE A RESIDENT OF THE DISTRICT HE WOULD VOTE FOR RUSSELL S. BROWN IN TODAY'S PRIMARY."

LUCIEN N. NEDZI, CHAIRMAN OF THE FIRST DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION AND ONE OF THE FIVE WHITE CANDIDATES FOR THE PARTY NOMINATION, SAID OF KING'S STATEMENT, "IT'S A MISTAKE FOR ANYONE TO APPEAL FOR VOTES ON THE BASIS OF ANYTHING OTHER THAN QUALIFICATION."

LT. GOV. T. JOHN LESINSKI, ANOTHER OF THE WHITE CANDIDATES, SAID HE WAS "SHOCKED" AT KING'S ACTION AND THAT "IT'S HARD TO UNDERSTAND HOW AN INDIVIDUAL TRYING TO HELP HIS PEOPLE COULD DO THIS. HE IS SETTING THE NEGRO BACK MANY YEARS BY THIS ACTION."

REP. CHARLES C. DIGGS JR., D-DETROIT, ALSO URGED NEGROES IN THE FIRST DISTRICT TO UNITE BEHIND BROWN. DIGGS IS A NEGRO.

TODAY'S PRIMARY IS BEING HELD TO NOMINATE CANDIDATES TO SUCCEED FORMER REP. T. M. MACHROWICZ, D-DETROIT, WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED TO A FEDERAL JUDGESHIP.

THREE REPUBLICANS ARE SEEKING THE GOP NOMINATION. BUT THE DISTRICT IS OVERWHELMINGLY DEMOCRATIC AND THE WINNER OF THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION IS VIRTUALLY ASSURED OF VICTORY AT THE NOV. 7 SPECIAL ELECTION TO FILL THE VACANCY.

10/17--JR1121AED

56 OCT 25 1961

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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 Ingram ☐
 Gandy ☐

*P. J. [unclear]
 [unclear]*

UPI-42

(RED CHINA)

SCHENECTADY.--THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING LAST NIGHT URGED
 ADMISSION OF RED CHINA INTO THE UNITED NATIONS.
 THE NEGRO INTEGRATION LEADER SAID HE COULD NOT UNDERSTAND
 WHY THE UNITED STATES "OBJECTS TO THE ADMISSION OF NUMERICALLY
 THE LARGEST NATION IN THE WORLD WITHOUT WHOSE AGREEMENT THERE CAN
 BE NO TRUE PEACE."
 KING MADE HIS REMARKS IN A QUESTION-AND-ANSWER PERIOD FOLLOWING
 A SPEECH TO THE ANNUAL SCHENECTADY FREEDOM FORUM SERIES.

10/10--JD1113AED

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100-1113AED
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 184 OCT 13 1961

66 OCT 16 1961

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



ROY JAMES

City acts fast to jail man who hit King

BY LOU ISAACSON
News staff writer

An Arlington, Va., man was arrested, tried, convicted and jailed less than three hours after he twice struck Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. at a meeting here.

Fined \$25 and sentenced to 30 days in jail was Roy James, 24, who gave his address as 6150 Wilson Blvd., Arlington.

RECORDER'S COURT Judge Charles H. Brown held a 15-minute trial before sentencing James, who said he is a lieutenant in the American Nazi Party.

The incident took place shortly after noon Friday, as King spoke at a windup session of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference here.

King testified James jumped on the stage at the Gaston Building and "hit me with his fist twice. 'I've never seen him before,' King said.

Asked by Police Judge Davis, King said, "In all conscience, I do not want to press charges against this man."

Judge Brown said, "That's immaterial. I have to get testimony on it."

Brown asked James if he wished to question King. James answered "No, sir."

BROWN SAID James' act was "uncalled for, unprovoked assault" and found James guilty.

Mayor Arthur J. Hanes came into the courtroom and sat down among the police and press.

As James sat handcuffed after being sentenced, Hanes arose, pointed a finger at him and said:

"I'm telling you right now, we don't want you to come back to Birmingham. We're got going to put up with rabble rousers."

James did not answer.

AS THE MAYOR spoke, King, his attorney, Orzell Billingsley Jr., and other Negro leaders moved out of the courtroom.

James told newsmen he joined the Nazi Party because he had been looking for an organization that was against racial integration and communism.

He said he had been a member for two years. He told police he arrived in Birmingham Thursday and did not know the conference led by King was being held.

The Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, executive secretary of the SCLC, said King was talking on finances of the organization when the attack occurred.

HE SAID KING had just remarked that Negro entertainer Sammy Davis Jr. would perform a benefit for the SCLC in New York.

Walker said James was sitting in the sixth row and suddenly leaped onto the stage and struck King.

James told police that he "got mad" when Davis' name was mentioned because the entertainer is married to a white actress, Mae Britt.

POLICE SAID James has a long police record of involvement in demonstrations and other incidents.

He was one of several members of his Nazi Party arrested in New Orleans last spring aboard a "hate bus" traveling across the country.

He was also arrested for demonstrating outside the National

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS
Birmingham, Alabama

Date: 9-28-62

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: AMERICAN NAZI
PARTY, AKA

Character: RM
or

Classification: 157

Submitting Office: BIRMINGHAM

Democratic Headquarters in Washington.

And he was charged with assault and battery in another case which occurred outside American Nazi Party headquarters in Arlington.

NOT RECORDED
184 OCT 22 1962

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Says Nonviolence Bred Same in Albany

By FRED PROWLIDGE

Dr. Martin Luther King said Thursday that the nonviolent Negro approach to civil rights in Albany caused the police force there to respond with its own brand of nonviolence.

The Negro integration leader appeared on the NBC-TV "Today" show from New York. He is in New York to speak and to raise money for his Atlanta-based Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

DR. KING was asked whether the Albany Police Department's refusal to treat Negro demonstrators violently had diminished his own nonviolent direct-action approach. He replied:

"I think that it revealed that

the method that we used in Albany—the method that we are still using—served to arouse a positive response from the law enforcement agencies.

"Here was a situation where we were able to immobilize the police force to the point that it did not seek to use violence as a method of blocking the movement, but it came to see the necessity of dealing with this problem in a manner that some had not dealt with it in the past.

"I DO THINK there is a distinction between the type of nonviolence used by the police force and the type used by the participants in our movement. One was a sort of tactical nonviolence, that is used by the police to preserve

an evil, unjust system. In this sense it was negative.

"Ours I consider a sort of positive thrust to bring into being a good society and . . . a just society. So in the former sense we see a good thing being done for the wrong reason, where in our movement we were trying to do what was right for the right reason."

Albany Police Chief Laurie Pritchett has been widely praised for his handling of the segregation controversy, although some observers have been critical of the methodical way in which his officers have arrested more than 1,200 Negroes, in the past 10 months, for protesting discrimination.

Mr. Tolson	_____
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Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
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Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

11 6-1

Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Georgia
Page 58
Date: September 20, 1962
Edition: Night Final
Author: Fred Prowledge
Editor: Jack Spalding
Title: Racial Situation
Albany, Georgia

Character:
or Racial Matters

Classification:

Submitting Office: ATLANTA

File
6-11

Bureau

37
54 OCT 2 1962

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Says Nonviolence Bred Same in Albany

By FRED POWLEDGE

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"Here was a situation where we were able to immobilize the police force to the point that it did not seek to use violence as a method of blocking the movement, but it came to see the necessity of dealing with this problem in a manner that some had not dealt with it in the past.

"I DO THINK there is a distinction between the type of nonviolence used by the police force and the type used by the participants in our movement. One was a sort of tactical nonviolence, that is used by the police to preserve

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Mr. Tolson	_____
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Packinghouse Workers Give \$5,000 Check to Dr. King

A check for \$5,000 has been presented to Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Atlanta, by the United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers, AFL-CIO, to further the work of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference headed by Dr. King.

UPWA President Ralph Helstein announced the presentation. He said the award came from the union's fund for Democracy, contributed by the membership in every section of this country. Dr. King's group has been especially active in bringing the right of suffrage to Negroes in the South.

"We are glad to have been of some help," President Helstein

told Dr. King. "We pledge now to rededicate ourselves in this fight which you carry so courageously. This union is proud to make a contribution, not just of words, but in a meaningful way to the just and democratic cause you champion."

The union's recent convention in Minneapolis authorized the award to Dr. King who was a convention speaker. Dr. King praised UPWA for its leadership among unions supporting civil rights.

He said the union had given the Southern Christian Leadership Conference substantial financial assistance and also provided legal aid in courtroom civil rights tests.

RALPH LEE LIE FELSTEIN;
 SM-C
 CG 100-157897

COLENTIA, UFFAN, AFL-CIO
10-6
CC 100-3009

THE NEW CRUSADER
WEEKLY EDITION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE JUN 23 1962

PAGE 17 COL. 4

EDITOR: DAN BURLEY

CHICAGO OFFICE

WORTHINGTON LUTHER 194

N. 10-35356

REC- 65
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149 JUL 16 1962

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Rev. King Hits JFK 'Failures' On Rights Bills

Washington, July 22 (UPI).—
The Rev. Martin Luther King
said today President Kennedy



had failed to
take "a vigorous
stand" in seek-
ing civil rights
legislation.

The integra-
tion leader said
the President
"has certainly
done a good job
in some areas
of civil rights,"
but "there are
things to be de-
sired".

Martin
Luther King

He mentioned
on a TV interview program, Opin-
ion in the Capital, that Kennedy
had not yet issued an executive
order to outlaw discrimination in
federally-assisted housing, and
added: "I think he could do a
little more in the area of moral
persuasion by occasionally speak-
ing out against segregation and
counseling the nation on the
moral aspects of this problem."

Kennedy said recently that he
was studying outlawing segrega-
tion in housing supported by fed-
eral funds.

Hint More Marches After Town Jails 161

Albany, Ga., July 22 (AP).—
Negroes hinted today at more
mass demonstrations as key in-
tegration figures kept silent on
possible legal repercussions from
prayer marches that sent 161
persons to jail last night.

U.S. District Court Judge J.
Robert Elliott, who had enjoined
numerous Negro leaders and sev-
eral groups against demonstrat-
ing here, could not be reached
at his home in Columbus, Ga.,
for comment on the prayer
marches.

In the face of the sweeping in-
junction, two waves of Negroes
marched to the downtown area.
More than 100 fell on their knees
and prayed for an end to segre-
gation.

The court order, served on the
defendants by federal marshals
only hours before the demonstra-
tion, banned such activities by
the Rev. Martin Luther King, a
dozen other leaders and five inte-
gration organizations.

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*File
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The Washington Post and _____
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The Wall Street Journal _____
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JUL 23 1962

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170 JUL 26 1962

56 JUL 30 1962

Court Bars Rallies in Albany, Ga.

By Don McGee

ALBANY, Ga., July 21 (AP)—A Federal court injunction today banned resumption of racial demonstrations in this city because of what it termed a threat of mob violence, but a Negro leader called the move "a futile attempt to block that which is unblockable."

"We do not intend to take this lying down," said Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., after submitting to service of a far-reaching injunction against mass demonstrations or other protest activities.

King, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy and Dr. W. C. Anderson—sought by U. S. marshals and police for four hours—went to City Hall and were served with copies of the court order issued by District Judge J. Robert Elliott.

They were prohibited by the Columbus judge from engaging in desegregation attempts which Elliott said "threatened mob violence."

Expressing surprise that the order was obtained from a Federal Court, King said there was a possibility it would be appealed.

The order banned demonstration, picketing and a boycott of white merchants. It remains in effect pending a hearing before Elliott in Albany July 30 on making it permanent.

A copy of the order issued by Judge Elliott was served first on Charles Jones of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Mayor Asa D. Kelley Jr. announced the injunction move in a news conference after a sleepless night in which he and City Attorney H. Grady Rawls traveled to Atlanta and then to Elliott's home in Columbus to obtain the restraining order.

Elliott's sweeping order prohibited the Negroes from staging an announced march of 300 or more persons on City Hall today.

It banned informationists from "continuing to sponsor, finance or encourage unlawful picketing, congregating or marching in the streets; from conspiring, encouraging or participating in any boycott in restraint of trade."

Since last December, Negroes headed by Anderson have tried to impose an economic boycott on white merchants. There have been numerous protests, beginning with mass marches last December when 735 persons were jailed.

The Federal judge said it appeared to him that activities by the Negroes "threaten mob violence and tend to deny other citizens equal protection of the laws."

The injunction prohibited "any act designed to provoke breaches of the peace."

As the order was released, more than 150 city and state police officers relaxed somewhat after having been on round-the-clock alert for nearly two weeks.

Elliott's order was issued last night within an hour of a speech by Dr. King, who said he had heard such action was being sought by city officials. He told a church rally of about 2000 Negroes:

"Injunctions, various legal maneuvers, subtle delay tactics will not stop us—we've gone too far now to turn back."

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The National Observer _____
Date _____

TOP CLIPPING
DATED 7/22/62
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MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

55 JUL 30 1962

JUL 22 1962

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UPI-134

(KING)

WASHINGTON--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING TODAY URGED THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TO SEEK APPOINTMENT OF COURT REFEREES TO PROTECT THE RIGHT OF NEGROES TO VOTE IN THOUSANDS OF COMMUNITIES.

KING, NEGRO INTEGRATION LEADER AND HEAD OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, SAID THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD EXPAND ITS PROGRAM TO ENFORCE NEGROES' RIGHT TO THE BALLOT.

"WE ARE EMBARKED UPON A CAMPAIGN TO INVOLVE MILLIONS OF NEGROES IN THE USE OF FRANCHISE," KING TOLD THE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB.

"THE PRESENT JUSTICE DEPARTMENT HAS CERTAINLY MOVED WITH FORTHRIGHTNESS AND CONCERN IN THE SENSITIVE AREA OF VOTE REGISTRATION. BUT THE COMING PERIOD WILL UNDOUBTEDLY REQUIRE THAT THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT UTILIZE THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1960 EXTENSIVELY AND SEEK COURT-APPOINTED REFEREES IN THOUSANDS OF COMMUNITIES IN WHICH THE RIGHT TO VOTE IS FLAGRANTLY AND BRUTALLY DENIED TO NEGROES," HE SAID.

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 170 JUL 26 1962

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50 JUL 27 1962

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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N. J. Brown
T. J. [unclear]
W. B. [unclear]

2-118

(SEGREGATION)

ST. LOUIS, MO.--THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. SAID TODAY HE WILL ASK PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO ISSUE AN EXECUTIVE ORDER TO END RACIAL SEGREGATION THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

REV. KING, HERE TO ADDRESS THE NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION OF THE USA, INC., TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE HE WILL MAKE THE REQUEST WITHIN A MONTH.

6/23--TS305PED

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 191 JUL 6 1961

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. Martin Luther King Hailed as 'Woman of Year'

An audience of 1,000 gathered to honor Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr. who was chosen as the 'Woman of the Year'. The luncheon was held June 3 at the Waldorf Astoria, at the annual affair of the Uulity Club of New York.

The vast majority attending were Negro women.

Dr. Uwea Mdojane Arbouin, author and world traveler, presented the award to Mrs. King. Both Mrs. King and Dr. Arbouin were part of the delegation of 50 U.S. women who participated

at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva last March.

Dr. Arbouin pointed out that though Mrs. King is a mother of three children, she works hard in hand with her husband in the non-violent campaign for racial equality.

She related that on one occasion while in Geneva they marched with others two miles to reach the Conference Hall. She quoted Mrs. King as saying, "If I can walk for freedom in my own country, I can walk for peace here for all nations."

In accepting the citation Mrs. King suggested:

1. That we work for better Social Relations of the underprivileged in their fight against oppression.

2. That we work for first-class citizenship for Negro Americans and protest any form of second-class injustice.

About 700 distinguished men and women, representing community organizations, were present. Many were from the UN mandate employment... African countries.

Mrs. Eugenia Stevenson, vice consul at the Liberian Mission Consulate, paid tribute to the advances made by women all over the world.

James Peck, of CORE, who was beaten in Birmingham during the Freedom Rides, told of his experiences and called on the audience to join the picket line in front of the St. James Theatre, where Negro actors are demanding employment.

Big Joe Rosenfeld, of the Happiness Exchange radio program, was chosen as 'Man of the Year'.

Miss Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women, presented the citation.

The Uulity Club will continue its efforts to promote the advancement of Negro women.

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199 JUN 26 1962

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The Evening Star _____
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New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The World _____
The New Leader _____
The New York Times (Midweek)

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Integration By Executive Order Asked

By Stuart H. Loory

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.—in New York with four other Southern Negro integrationist leaders on a barnstorming fund raising campaign—last night called on President Kennedy to abolish segregation by executive order.

"This would be a second emancipation proclamation," Dr. King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, told a press conference, adding:

"While such an executive order would be rather far-reaching, it would not be too much to ask, since it would be falling almost 100 years after the first emancipation proclamation. Such a creative and forthright move on the part of the President would serve as a great beacon light of hope to millions of disinherited people and would convince people all

Continued on page 10, column 4

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M. G. P.

101 JUN 13 1961

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
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New York Journal-American _____
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New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date _____

F. L.

G. B. H.

JUN 6 1961



Herald Tribune photo by Nat Feta

INTEGRATION LEADERS—Attending a press conference yesterday were left to right: Dr. Martin Luther King jr., Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, Rev. Solomon S. Seay sr.

Asks Integration by Order

(Continued from page one)

over the world that we are dead serious in our commitment to the democratic ideal."

Dr. King said the Freedom Rides through the Deep South—the recent attempts to break down segregation of bus terminal facilities—would continue, although they would not be routed through Alabama where Federal District Judge Frank M. Johnson jr. has prohibited them.

Protests to Increase

The Negro leader said also that non-violent protests against segregation of all other facilities in the South—lunch counters, schools, public buildings, airports and the like—would mount.

He came to New York with the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, executive director of the S. C. L. C.; the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of Montgomery, Ala.,

president of the Montgomery Improvement Association; the Rev. Solomon S. Seay sr., a Montgomery minister, and James Charles Jones, a Negro student and Freedom Rider, to address protest meeting and raise funds.

The campaign is being co-sponsored by the Empire State Baptist Convention, an organization representing 300 Negro churches with 450,000 congregants. The Rev. George Lawrence, regional representative for the S. C. L. C. in New York said the Baptist association has set a goal of \$10,000 to be collected during the tour.

Dr. King's party addressed a rally at the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, Lenox Ave. and 120th St. last night. Tonight, the party will appear at the Concord Baptist Church, 833 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn. Thursday they will appear at the Calvary Baptist Church in Jamaica, Queens; Friday, at the Thessalonía Baptist Church in The Bronx and on June 16, at Wilburn's Temple in Albany.

Dr. King said he would urge northerners to go South to take Freedom Rides in Jackson, Miss., where sixty-five have spent time in jail on breach of the peace charges arising for such activities to date.

JFK Gets Petition for 2nd Emancipation Proclamation

By T. R. BASSETT

A DEMAND for a Second Emancipation Proclamation, to ban all Jim Crow by executive decree, was last week presented to President Kennedy by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

In a 115-page document, Dr. King proposed that the President use the "full powers" of his office to eliminate by executive order all state and local segregation laws as unconstitutional.

He also asked Kennedy to issue orders to bar segregation in federally aided housing and to integrate all segregated school districts by September, 1963.

Dr. King also marked the eighth anniversary of the Supreme Court school desegregation ruling by announcing a nationwide drive to get millions of signatures of Negroes and whites on a petition to the President in support of the demand for such a Proclamation.

Civil rights leaders of other organizations have already signed the petition being circulated by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Groups which have endorsed the demand for a proclamation include the NAACP and the Tuskegee faculty.

Interviewed on TV, Dr. King

noted that "only seven percent of Negro students in the South are attending integrated schools.

"This means," he added, "that we have made only one percent progress a year, and if we continue at this awfully slow pace it will take 93 years."

Dr. King said the Kennedy Administration had "done some significant things" on civil rights, but he added that "the President has not given the leadership that the enormity of the problem demands, and at points he has retreated on many of his campaign promises."

Other civil rights leaders have also criticized the President and the Congress, in the wake of failure to pass the literacy test bill.

Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood, chairman of the NAACP board, said that "far from reflecting apathy or indifference, the lack of letters on the literacy test bill reflects a growing cynicism about the willingness of the Congress to come to grips with the civil rights issue."

Bishop Spottswood pointed out that while the Senate engaged in "constitutional hair-splitting" and "impassioned oratory about the sanctity of unlimited debate,"

the Mississippi legislature enacted seven new measures openly designed to curb Negro voting and intimidate would-be Negro registrants."

Shad Poller, chairman of the American Jewish Congress governing council, scored Kennedy's "failure to give active leadership" on civil rights legislation. As a result, Poller said, civil rights forces have become discouraged.

Poller also attacked the Senate Republican leadership as hypocritical in not supporting a bill which contained "verbatim extracts" from the Republican 1960 platform.

Poller also called for a Presidential order to ban discrimination in federally assisted housing and for Justice Department suits

to require desegregation of the schools in "impacted" areas where children of Negro military personnel live on U.S. bases or other property and attend segregated schools in the general community.

A new national organization, the New Ghandi Society for Human Rights, has been formed with Dr. King as honorary chairman and member of the board.

Theodore W. Kheel is president.

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Rev. King hands JFK emancipation charter

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By CARL BLOICE

SAN FRANCISCO — The President of the United States now has in his possession a new and radical call from the Negro people, one calling for quick action to purge Jim Crow from American life.

Thus far he has avoided giving any response.

On May 17 (eighth anniversary of the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision) Dr. Martin Luther King called at the White House to deliver a special 115 page detailed call for Presidential action. He asked President Kennedy to issue a Second Emancipation Proclamation.

The document had been in preparation since early this year when King emerged from

a conference with the President. Since that time staff members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference have conducted research that culminated in the massive document which details the constitutional and legal means by which the President may act.

TEXT OF CALL

King called upon the President to pledge:

"1. That the full powers of your office will be used to eliminate all forms of statutory-imposed segregation and discrimination from and throughout the 50 states of this nation.

"2. That commencing Sept. 22, 1962, effective Jan. 1, 1963, that as of the school year, September, 1963, all school dis-

tricts, presently segregated must desegregate. Such a proclamation should be accompanied by a directive authorizing the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to immediately prepare in consultation with local school officials a program of integration in compliance with the mandate of Brown vs. Board of Education of May 17, 1954.

"3. That racial segregation in federally assisted housing is henceforth prohibited and unlawful.

"4. That any and all laws within the United States requiring segregation or discrimination because of race or color is detrimental and against the national policy of the government of the United States and inimical to the interest of the

United States at home and abroad."

There appears to be a news blackout on the King action. Few papers covered it and even The New York Times reported it in the context of another story and failed to give the text of the three paragraph call.

On the same day that King delivered the proposed proclamation to the President, Asst. Atty. Gen. Burke Marshall and Berl I. Bernhard, staff director of the United States Civil Rights Commission, told a Washington press conference that three states — Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina — have yet to integrate one school. They reported also that in the 17 southern states 7.6% of the Negro enrollment is in integrated schools.

HUSHED UP

At another press conference that day, the President was asked whether he thought progress toward school desegregation had been "rapid enough" since the decision eight years ago. He replied:

"Well, I think we can always hope that more progress can be made in the area of civil rights or equal opportunity whether it's in employment or education or housing or anything else. There is a good deal left undone and while progress has been made, I think we can always improve equality in the United States."

KLEIN
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Mr. GORDON

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100-106670 (King)
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Dr. King Sees End of Racial Bias Closer

By the Associated Press

'Segregation will end in his lifetime and possibly within the next 10 years, says the Rev. Martin Luther King.

The 33-year-old Negro integration leader, speaking in a television interview yesterday, declared:

"I believe segregation will end in my lifetime. . . . It may end sooner than many of us are able to see. . . . I have the feeling that within the next 10 years desegregation will be a reality all over the South. That is, the legal barriers will be broken down at least in all of the major urban areas, and this includes the hard-core resisting South."

Mr. King said he rated President Kennedy's administration ahead of former President Eisenhower's in the field of civil rights, but added:

"On the other hand . . . I do not feel that President Kennedy has given the leadership that the enormity of the problem demands. . . . There is still more that the President can do in terms of moral persuasion, and . . . executive orders."

Mr. King said there is still bitterness in Montgomery, Ala., over the part he played in a fight to desegregate buses 5½ years ago.

But he said other Southern communities have made progress toward understanding, citing Atlanta, as "a community where you have many people working in a very determined and passionate manner to adjust to the change that is inevitable."

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UPI-15

(KING)

WASHINGTON--THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING PREDICTED TODAY ANTI
 DESEGREGATION WILL BECOME A REALITY ALL OVER THE SOUTH WITHIN THE
 NEXT 10 YEARS.

HE SAID THIS WOULD MEAN THAT ALL LEGAL BARRIERS WOULD BE BROKEN
 DOWN IN MAJOR CITIES EVERYWHERE AS WELL AS IN "THE HARD-CORE
 RESISTING SOUTH." BUT KING SAID HE BELIEVED TRUE INTEGRATION -- NOT
 JUST LEGAL DESEGREGATION -- WOULD TAKE LONGER TO DEVELOP.

HE DESCRIBED INTEGRATION AS "MUTUAL ACCEPTANCE...WHERE PEOPLE
 OF ALL LEVELS OF LIFE AND ALL RACIAL BACKGROUNDS AND NATIONAL
 BACKGROUNDS COME TOGETHER AS BROTHERS, NOT MERELY BECAUSE THE LAW
 SAYS IT, BUT BECAUSE IT IS NATURAL AND RIGHT."

KING, WHO IS PASTOR OF THE EBENEZER BAPTIST CHURCH IN ATLANTA,
 GA. AND PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE,
 MADE THE COMMENT DURING A DISCUSSION OF HIS ROLE AS A LEADER IN THE
 CAMPAIGN FOR NEGRO RIGHTS. HE APPEARED ON A TELEVISION PROGRAM
 (CBS-WASHINGTON CONVERSATION).

HE RECALLED THAT HIS OWN FIRST PERSONAL EXPERIENCE WITH DISCRIMINA-
 TION CAME WHEN HE WAS FIVE OR SIX YEARS OLD, AND REMARKED THAT EVEN
 AT THAT AGE IT WAS DIFFICULT FOR HIM TO UNDERSTAND.

THE INCIDENT OCCURRED, HE SAID, "WHEN A PLAYMATE, A WHITE
 PLAYMATE FOUND IT CONVENIENT TO STAY AWAY FROM ME. WE HAD BEEN
 PLAYING TOGETHER FOR MONTHS, AND THE PARENTS RAN A STORE, HAD A STORE
 IN FRONT OF OUR HOUSE."

HIS OWN MOTHER, HE SAID, EXPLAINED THAT THE BY'S PARENTS "HAD
 TOLD HIM THAT HE COULD NO LONGER PLAY WITH ME." WHEN SHE EXPLAINED
 WHY, HE SAID, "SHE MADE IT VERY CLEAR TO ME AT THAT TIME THAT I
 SHOULD NEVER FEEL INFERIOR, THAT I SHOULD FEEL THAT I HAD DIGNITY
 AND WORTH, AND THAT THIS WAS JUST A PART OF THE SOCIETY IN WHICH WE
 LIVED, BUT THAT IT WAS GRADUALLY BEING CHANGED."

KING HIMSELF HAS DONE MUCH TO TRY TO BRING SUCH CHANGES ABOUT.
 HE LED THE SUCCESSFUL STRIKE AGAINST SEGREGATION ON BUSES IN
 MONTGOMERY, ALA., HAS BEEN AN ADVISER TO THE FREEDOM RIDERS, AND IS
 AN ADVOCATE OF THE GHANDIAN PRINCIPLE OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

IN ADDITION, HE HAS URGED PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO ISSUE "A SORT OF
 SECOND EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION" DECLARING ALL STATUTORY SEGREGATION
 UNCONSTITUTIONAL ON THE BASIS OF THE 14TH AMENDMENT.

HE SAID HE THOUGHT THE PRESIDENT "HAS BOTH THE DUTY AND THE
 CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY TO ISSUE SUCH AN EXECUTIVE ORDER."

KING DESCRIBED KENNEDY AS DOING MORE THAN THE EISENHOWER 1962
 ADMINISTRATION IN THE FIELD OF CIVIL RIGHTS, BUT ADDED "ON THE OTHER
 HAND I MUST ADMIT THAT I DO NOT FEEL THAT PRESIDENT KENNEDY HAS GIVEN
 THE LEADERSHIP THAT THE ENORMITY OF THE PROBLEM DEMANDS."

HE SAID "I THINK THERE IS STILL MORE THAT THE PRESIDENT CAN DO
 IN TERMS OF MORAL PERSUASION, AND I THINK THERE IS STILL MORE THAT
 HE CAN DO IN TERMS OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS."

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MAY 28 1962 WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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11/8

Chicago Visitor Knows Value Of Calm Learned As Wife Of Integrationist

The wife of the South's leading crusader for integration is visiting Chicago this weekend.

Mrs. Martin Luther King, mother of three, homemaker, speaker, singer and a strong personality in her own right, came to Chicago to be guest speaker at the Women's Day observance Sunday in Quinn Chapel, 2401 S. Wabash.

She also was to appear in the early hours Sunday on Sun-Times Columnist Irv Kupcinet's television discussion program, At Random.

As the wife of the integration leader, the Rev. Martin Luther King, the former Coretta Scott

has had to be an unusual person.

She has had to remain calm in the face of threatened and actual bombings of her home, the near fatal stabbing of her husband and the torments and threats which have come to her and her family as a result of her husband's efforts for integration.

Mrs. King had no thought of being a minister's wife while growing up in Marion, Ala. Instead, she planned a musical career, and from early childhood studied voice, piano and violin.

After studies at Antioch Col-

lege, Yellow Spring, Ohio, she attended the New England Conservatory of Music, in Boston, where she met her future husband. They were married on the lawn of her parents' home, June 18, 1953.

Mrs. King received her bachelor of music degree, with a major in voice and music education, from the conservatory in 1954.

In addition to her concert work and her teaching at Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Mrs. King has filled speaking engagements in Atlanta and elsewhere.

Handwritten: T. J. King

CHICAGO SUNDAY SUN TIMES	
3 Star Final Edition	
Date MAY 20 1962	
Chicago, Illinois	
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MARTIN LUTHER KING
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Race Group to Stress Gandhi Non-Violence

By Wallace Terry
Staff Reporter

Another organization dedicated to racial justice in America entered the civil rights field yesterday shortly after the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. asked President Kennedy to issue a second Emancipation Proclamation outlawing racial segregation.

The new Gandhi Society for Human Rights intends to spread across the Nation the non-violent methods successfully used by Dr. King in combatting racial segregation in the Deep South.

Dr. King, who is president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, will serve as honorary chairman and member of the board of directors of the Society.

In a 115-page document delivered at the White House by Southern Conference representatives Dr. King said he spoke "on behalf of the Negro citizenry of the United States." He urged Mr. Kennedy to declare unconstitutional all statutes designed to segregate or discriminate against Negroes and to issue orders desegregating all public schools and prohibiting Federal assistance to racially segregated housing.

Dr. King also initiated a petition to be circulated throughout the country for millions of both whites and Negroes to sign in support of the document. The petition would be forwarded to the President.

His moves yesterday in the civil rights arena are expected to strengthen his position as a Negro leader.

Negro leaders through the years have separately and collectively often expressed sentiments on racial matters shared by most Negroes. But a half century has passed since one Negro leader was generally regarded as spokesman for all Negroes. He was Booker T. Washington.

Step by step, Dr. King took the action:

Assistant to the President, received the document at the White House and remarked, according to the Rev. Walter Fauntroy, Washington SCLC representative, that Mr. Kennedy would take a "great deal of interest in the document and be sympathetic to the sentiments expressed within it."

Dr. King said at a later press conference that it is Mr. Kennedy's duty as President and responsibility under the Constitution to carry out the proposals because segregation was ruled contrary to the law of the land by the 1954 Supreme Court decision involving school segregation.

• Before several Senators, Representatives, Negro educators and ministers active in the civil rights field, formulation of the Gandhi Society was revealed, with former National Urban League president Theodore W. Kheel of New York City as president.

The Gandhi Society will not seek open membership, Kheel said, and so far has 25 participants. Contributions to the organization will be tax-exempt, as they are not to SCIC, since it has a philanthropic purpose.

It will also provide a legal defense fund for "those in need as a consequence of their activities in pursuit of constitutional rights," Kheel said.

"The Society does not intend to duplicate or conflict with existing civil rights groups," he emphasized. It will play a supporting role, moving when asked in by the other groups.

The petition started by the SCLC contains the names of most of the leaders of other civil rights groups. Missing is the director of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, James Forman, who said in Atlanta that he had not been asked to sign. Also missing is Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, who told SCLC by letter earlier in the week he must first read the document.

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UPI-158

(KING)
 DECATUR, GA.--NEGRO INTEGRATION LEADER MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.
 WAS PLACED ON SIX MONTHS PROBATION TODAY AFTER BEING RE-SENTENCED
 ON A YEAR-OLD CHARGE OF DRIVING WITH AN IMPROPER LICENSE.
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

DeKalb to Reexamine King Case

The 1960 traffic conviction of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will be routinely returned to DeKalb Civil and Criminal Court for resentencing because the Negro integration leader did not appeal the State Court of Appeals decision on the case.

Morgan Thomas, Court of Appeals clerk, said no appeal of the court's March 7 ruling was filed within the 10-day period. Deadline for the filing was Friday.

The Court of Appeals upheld the conviction but said the sentence imposed exceeded statutory limits.

Dr. King was given a probated one-year sentence on the public works when he pleaded guilty to not having a proper driver's license. The appeals court said it could not set the conviction aside, since Dr. King pleaded guilty, but said he should be given a legal sentence.

And the court also held that

since the sentence imposed was illegal, there was no probationary sentence to revoke when Judge Oscar Mitchell last year ordered Dr. King sent to prison for violating probation. Dr. King had been arrested in connection with a sit-in demonstration.

State statutes on driving without a license carry a maximum sentence of six months on public works, six months in jail, and \$50 fine, or any combination of the three.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
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Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

William J. ...
...

The Atlanta Constitution
March 21, 1961
Editor: EUGENE PATTERSON
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
RACIAL MATTERS
AT File: 100-5586

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58 MAY 5 1961

Dr. King Fails To File Appeal In State Edict

The deadline has passed and no appeal has been filed from a Georgia Court of Appeals decision upholding a 1960 traffic conviction of Negro integration leader Martin Luther King Jr.

Morgan Thomas, clerk of the court, said a remittitur would be issued Monday or Tuesday notifying the DeKalb Civil and Criminal Court of the decision.

Once the remittitur reaches the lower court, the way will be open for Judge Oscar Mitchell to re-sentence Dr. King in the case.

WHILE UPHOLDING the conviction, the Court of Appeals said the original sentence of 12 months on public works exceeded the legal limit. The decision allows the judge to give Dr. King a new sentence within the legal limit.

Friday was the deadline for filing a motion for a rehearing—the first step in an appeal. Mr. Thomas said no such motion was filed and no request was made for an extension of the deadline.

Dr. King was arrested last spring on a charge of driving without a Georgia driver's license. He was fined \$25 and given the 12-month probated public works sentence in September. After his arrest in a sit-in, Judge Mitchell ordered him to serve four months of the time. His appeal to the Court of Appeals followed.

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The Atlanta Journal
March 20, 1961
Editor: JACK SPALDING
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
RACIAL MATTERS
AT File: 100-5586

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Georgia Appeals Court Upsets King Sentence

ATLANTA, Ga., Mar. 8 (AP). —The Georgia Court of Appeals ruled yesterday that a judge exceeded his legal authority in sentencing integration leader Martin Luther King, Jr., to 12 months at hard labor in a traffic case. But the decision did not free Dr. King.

The appellate court in a unanimous decision said Dr. King should be brought again before Judge Oscar Mitchell in nearby De Kalb County for resentencing. —The new sentence could be six months in jail and six months at labor in a public works camp.

That would be the same sentence as far as time is concerned but would differ in how it should be served.

The Court of Appeals said it was powerless to order Dr. King freed because he had entered a plea of guilty last year to having no valid Georgia driver's license. This brought a \$25 fine and the 12-month works camp sentence, which was suspended at the time pending good behavior.

"A plea of guilty by the defendant appearing in the record," the court said, "he cannot be discharged, although the sentence is a nullity, but a legal sentence may be imposed."

"In a misdemeanor case, the sentence is illegal if the term

of imprisonment is greater than the maximum provided by the statute but this does not render the judgment void."

The decision said that Judge Mitchell's later order revoking Dr. King's probation and ordering him to serve four months after he engaged in lunch counter sit-ins was void. The court ruled there was no probation to revoke as the original 12-month sentence was illegal.

The effect of it all was that

unless yesterday's decision is appealed to the State Supreme Court, there would be a repeat of all proceedings.

The first step would be resentencing of Dr. King by Judge Mitchell, the second a decision whether the sentence should be suspended, and the next a decision on revoking all or part of the probation and ordering Mr. King imprisoned.

Dr. King went to Reidsville State Prison for two days in October. At that time, Senator John F. Kennedy took time out

from his presidential campaign to telephone Mrs. King expressing sympathy.

His brother, Robert Kennedy, telephoned Judge Mitchell, asking if bond could be made. The phone calls brought on a storm of controversy and former President Dwight D. Eisenhower called them a factor in the election result.

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State Court Upsets King Case Ruling

ATLANTA, March 7 (UPI) — The Georgia Court of Appeals ruled today that the De Kalb County Superior Court went beyond the law when it sentenced Negro degregation leader Martin Luther King Jr. to 12 months in prison on a traffic violation. It ordered the Court to reconsider the case.

King first was placed on probation by the De Kalb Court in suburban Atlanta, but was jailed as a probation violator when he took part in a sit-in demonstration, contrary to a newly passed State law.

The Appeals Court remanded the case to the De Kalb Court on the ground that the original sentence should not have exceeded six months and that therefore the probationary period could be no longer. However, the Appellate Court pointed out that King entered a plea of guilty of driving without a proper operator's license and therefore, while the sentence could be overruled, the verdict could not and final settlement of the case still pends.

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Martin Luther King Here for Brotherhood Fete

Racial integration in southern schools will take 94 more years to complete at its present rate of progress, according to Dr. Martin Luther King, prominent Negro religious leader.

"Only 6 per cent of the schools in 17 southern states have been integrated," Dr. King told several hundred persons attending the annual brotherhood dinner last night in the Shoreland hotel.

"At the present rate of 1 per cent school integration a year, it won't be completed for 94 years. We must continue to press for legislation which will tear down this segregation barrier."

Prejudice Not Confined

Dr. King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership conference, said racial prejudice isn't confined to the south.

"You find it in more subtle forms in New York City, Los Angeles, and even Chicago," he said.

Dr. King said the United States has a "moral obligation" to tear down all racial barriers, adding:

"The Negro is not inferior, despite what many segregationists preach. He is ready for complete integration and this must be obtained through peaceful methods, not violence."

"The law can't make the white man love me but it can keep him from lynching me."

Dr. King, who has been active in the fight for equal rights for Negroes in southern restaurants and public transportation, said:

"It is better for me to walk in shame than to live in shame."

Speakers also were given

by radio and television personalities. Jim Conway, Marty Faye, and Studs Terkel. The dinner was sponsored by the Chicago Conference for Brotherhood, Inc.

Awards Presented

Awards for "distinguished contributions to the betterment of human relations" were given to Stuart List, publisher of CHICAGO's AMERICAN; Daryl F. Grisham, general sales manager, Parker House Sausage company; Mrs. Elena Gould Schorr, controller, Sutherland hotel; Myron Goldsmith, president, Lag Drug company; Hilton E. Hanna, executive assistant, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO; Mrs. Lillie P. Murray, president, Murray's Superior Products Co., Inc., and Sherman Abrams, president, A I Abrams Pontiac.

Also, James E. Stamps, director and vice president, Service Federal Loan association; Hamilton Posner, president of Posner's Distributing corporation of New York City; The Pillsbury company of Minneapolis, and Dr. King.

Mr. Tolson	_____
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THE CHICAGO AMERICAN

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Date FEB 27 1961

Chicago, Illinois

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Part 1

Editor LUKE P. CARROLL

CHICAGO OFFICE

MARTIN LUTHER KING
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117 MAR 9 1961

MAR 1 1961

Predicts 94 Year Integration Fight



CHICAGO'S AMERICAN Photo
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[right] is Dr. Charles D. Proctor [left]. The on-
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UPI-16

(SEGREGATION)

ALBANY, GA.--NEGRO LEADER MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. WILL BE THE FIRST DEFENDANT TODAY WHEN THE CITY BEGINS THE TRIALS OF 735 NEGROES ON DISORDERLY CONDUCT CHARGES STEMMING FROM ANTI-SEGREGATION DEMONSTRATIONS.

THE MASS ARRESTS BY POLICE LAST DECEMBER FOLLOWED DEMONSTRATIONS BY NEGROES AGAINST THE TRIAL OF 11 "FREEDOM RIDERS" WHO WERE JAILED FOR ATTEMPTING TO INTEGRATE THE ALBANY RAILROAD STATION.

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President Took Action In King Case, Paper Says

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP).—The New York Times says a statement for President Eisenhower to deliver on the jailing of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was prepared by the Justice Department at the climax of the election campaign but never was issued.

In Washington, James C. Hagerly, the President's press secretary, declined comment.

The Times, in a Washington dispatch by Anthony Lewis, said:

"The draft statement deplored the arrest of the anti-segregationist leader on a traffic charge in Georgia as 'fundamentally unjust.' It said the President was asking the Attorney General to help seek his release.

"The statement was never issued. Just why is not clear, but it seems beyond dispute

now that such strong words, coming from the President would have had a major impact on the Negro vote.

"President Eisenhower told a group of visitors yesterday that a 'couple of phone calls' had swung the Negro vote to the Democrats. He evidently had referred to calls by Senator John F. Kennedy and his brother, Robert, in connection with the King case."

Dr. King was arrested October 19 for taking part in an Atlanta sit-in demonstration aimed at opening department store lunch counters to Negroes.

Judge Oscar Mitchell of DeKalb County, Ga., deemed this a violation of probation of a previous 12-month suspended sentence for driving with an Alabama license plate after he moved to Georgia. The judge

ordered him to jail October 25.

Senator Kennedy, now President-elect, telephoned Dr. King's wife to express sympathy. His brother telephoned the judge and inquired whether Dr. King could be released in bail. He eventually was freed in bail.

The Times said that on the day Dr. King was ordered to jail, Justice Department officials discussed what steps could be taken to free him.

"They considered asking the Federal courts for a writ of habeas corpus, or appearing as a friend of the court before Judge Mitchell and asking him to release the prisoner," the newspaper said.

"Eventually it was decided that the most effective move would be a statement by President Eisenhower. This language was drafted:

"It seems to me fundamentally unjust that a man who has peacefully attempted to establish his right to equal treatment, free from racial discrimination, should be imprisoned on an unrelated charge in itself insignificant. Accordingly, I have asked the At-

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DEC 13 1960

Attorney General to take the proper steps to join with Dr. Martin Luther King in an appropriate application for his release."

Attorney General William P. Rogers was traveling with Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the Republican presidential nominee, at the time.

The newspaper said Lawrence E. Walsh, acting Attorney General, endorsed the idea of a statement.

"What happened after that is unclear," it said. "It can be said that Mr. Nixon did not make the decision against the use of the statement.

"The decision may have been made by President Eisenhower or his White House subordinates. It may have been made by the Vice President's political strategists. Mr. Rogers, who presumably knows, declined to comment. . . ."

The Democrats, meanwhile, distributed about 2 million pamphlets publicizing Senator Kennedy's phone call and a statement by Nixon aides that the Republican would have no comment on the case.

RALPH

Mc GILL

An Essay on Dr. M. L. King

Nothing so dismays those who hold the South in affection and its future in hope as the intransigence of many of those in positions of public office and leadership. Nor does anything so well illustrate this as the case of Dr. Martin Luther King.



Dr. King is the latest symbol of opposition for the intractable elements. Not too long ago the symbol was the NAACP. Then, for a time, it was Thurgood Marshall, chief attorney for the NAACP. He had filed the school suits and his name had become thereby known. These symbols have faded. Dr. King is the newest.

These persons might well ask themselves just why it is that Dr. Martin Luther King, until a short time ago a relatively obscure minister in Montgomery, Ala., has become the best-known leader of Negro opinion in the United States? By what steps did he ascend to this position?

Simple Answer

The answer, while it may be painful to some, none the less is a simple one. Dr. King has attained his present position of influence because of the vulnerable acts of those who have most bitterly opposed him. He must be very thankful for them. They alone provided him with the opportunity to exert and reveal his unyielding courage. As the late Mahatma Gandhi demonstrated, neither jail nor physical assault are an answer when the moral force is on the other side.

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Miss Gandy	_____

SIX
The Atlanta Constitution
November 5, 1960
Editor: EUGENE PATTERSON
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING
RACIAL MATTERS
AT File: 100-5586

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The latest episode illustrates this point. It is extremely unlikely that any person with a driver's license from another state would have been sentenced to four months in jail for not having obtained a license in the present state of residence. And certainly none other would have been handcuffed and removed from a county jail to the state prison at 4 o'clock in the morning. This was so obvious a discrimination that the conscience of the nation was outraged against the South. Editorials, sermons, radio and television criticism, and condemnation by many organizations have followed and the end is not yet.

In their determination to get at Dr. King, his enemies have, in their frustration and anger, presented to the nation the very worst stereotype of the South. The sort of action taken against him in Georgia and Alabama confirmed all that the most false and extreme critics of the South have said.

The Result

Those whose seeming witlessness in recent years have made Dr. King a national figure apparently do not care about the result of their actions. We can only presume, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that they wish the rest of the nation to be-

lieve that injustice and discrimination in law does, in fact, exist in the South. The Ku Klux elements may not understand it, but they are not a good advertisement for a region which wishes to attract industry, to educate its children, and to move into the future with the rest of the nation. These persons can make one, and only one, contribution. They can, by violence, delay, but at the same time guarantee Dr. King's victory.

For a long time now the would-be King Canutes of the KKK mentality have been standing on the beaches demanding that the tides of history and events retreat. But the tides have not, and will not, turn back.

Across a span of more than three years Dr. King's extremist opposition has succeeded in making him an international symbol of a persecuted man, and a national leader most influential with his own people. If this is what the opposition set out to do, then it has succeeded.

Finally, Georgians who profess to be upset by Bob Kennedy's telephone call about the case should cast the first stone at those who made Georgia vulnerable to a charge of injustice. Without them, there would have been no call.

King Freed Till Georgia Court Rules

DECATUR, Ga., Oct. 27 (UPI)—Desegregation leader Martin Luther King Jr. today was ordered released from prison while the Georgia Court of Appeals considers his 4-month sentence in a traffic case.

Shortly after DeKalb County Judge J. Oscar Mitchell directed that the leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott be freed on \$2000 bond, a motorcade of Negroes departed for Reidsville State Prison 200 miles south of Atlanta to greet King when he steps from the white-walled prison.

Mitchell, who revoked King's 12-month probation on a routine traffic case after the Negro's arrest on charges of breaking the Georgia anti-trespass law, said he had no alternative but to release the prisoner. He said he had been under "great pressure."

"The pressure favoring his release has even come from those close to a candidate for President of the United States," Mitchell said, apparently referring to Democratic candidate John F. Kennedy.

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OCT 28 1960

Dr. King, free on Bail, Pushes Integration Fight

ATLANTA, Oct. 28 (AP).—Integration leader Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., says Negroes must "master the art of creative suffering" to push their fight against segregation.

"We must be prepared to suffer, sacrifice and even die," he said last night after spending eight days in jail in connection with Atlanta sit-in demonstrations and a traffic charge in nearby DeKalb County.

"We must continue to have the courage to challenge the system of segregation," he declared, "whether it is in schools, public parks, Christian churches, lunch counters or public libraries."

Dr. King spoke to about 800 persons attending a "thanksgiving prayer service" at Ebenezer Baptist Church shortly after his release on \$2,000 bond from the Georgia State Prison at Reidsville pending appeal on the traffic conviction to the Georgia Court of Appeals.

Father Now Backs Kennedy

Dr. King's father, the Rev. Martin Luther King, sr., co-pastor of the church, announced during the meeting that he was switching his vote and support to Senator John F. Kennedy because of the Democratic presidential candidate's interest in his son's case.

The pastor said he had opposed Senator Kennedy because he is a Roman Catholic until Senator Kennedy telephoned his daughter-in-law Wednesday to express sympathy about the jail sentence.

"It took courage to call at a time like this," the pastor said. "Kennedy has the moral courage to stand up for what he knows is right."

M. L. King, Jr., avoided the subject of a presidential choice except to say the Catholic religion would not be a bar to his support.

Judge Tells of "Pressure"

In setting bond for Dr. King, Judge Oscar Mitchell said he had been under pressure from both sides in the case. "The pressure has even come from those close to a presidential candidate," he said. Later he indicated the person was Robert Kennedy, brother of Senator Kennedy.

Kennedy headquarters in Washington issued the following statement last night:

"Robert F. Kennedy said tonight he telephoned Judge Mitchell to inquire as to whether the Rev. Martin Luther King had a constitutional right to bail.

"Mr. Kennedy said he did this after many inquiries were made at his office concerning this matter. Mr. Kennedy said that is the extent of the matter and any suggestion that interference was involved is untrue."

Dr. King Comments

Dr. King said today he was sure the telephone call to Mrs. King by Senator Kennedy was prompted by his "great concern and his humanitarian bent." He said he saw no political implications in the Kennedy efforts.

"I think I'll wait until a day or two before the election, then state who my personal preference happens to be," he said.

Judge Mitchell, of the De Kalb Criminal and Civil Court, said he had no alternative but to release Dr. King under Georgia law. He had sentenced

Dr. King to four months in prison, part of a probated 12-month term imposed for driving without a Georgia license. He said Dr. King was not entitled to bond on revocation of probation.

But Dr. King's attorney, D. L. Hollowell, filed an appeal on the original conviction and bond was granted.

The traffic sentence revocation was based on Dr. King's part in the sit-in demonstrations. De Kalb County officials said the sit-ins violated the State's 1960 anti-trespass law and Dr. King violated probation on the traffic charge by ignoring the trespass law.

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OCT 28 1960

Fulton Dismisses Suit Against King

Lack of Jurisdiction Ruled For Candidate's Petition

A Fulton Superior Court judge Wednesday had dismissed a DeKalb County legislative candidate's suit against the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro integration leader, for lack of jurisdiction.

John F. Collins sought in an equity petition to enjoin King from advising or counseling the invasion of private premises and the interruption of white church services.

PRESENTED MONDAY

Judge George P. Whitman Sr., who said the petition was presented to him Monday, ruled that the suit purported to be an equity petition seeking injunctive relief against the violation of criminal laws.

The judge cited a rule of law

that "equity will take no part in the administration of the criminal law" and held that the Fulton Superior Court "is without jurisdiction of the subject matter of the petition under consideration."

REFUSED TO SANCTION

He refused to sanction the suit so it could be set down for a hearing on Collins' request for an injunction and dismissed the suit.

"... Said petition is hereby dismissed and the relief prayed therein denied for want of jurisdiction," the judge held.

Collins, a candidate for the House of Representatives seat being vacated by W. Hugh McWhorter, who ran for the State Senate, charged in his petition that King was leading "from a distance" a crew of individuals engaged in going on the premises of others against their will and promoting invasion of religious congregations engaged in divine worship.

AS PRIVATE CITIZEN

His petition charged these actions are part of a campaign to "bring about social integration of the races in Georgia" and violations of laws against miscegenation and separation of the races.

Collins identified himself in his petition as a private citizen and taxpayer interested in upholding Georgia laws.

However, Judge Whitman said in his order that Collins stated to him he is "not the owner of any property or premises" involved in any alleged trespass.

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Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

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Six

The Atlanta Constitution
September 15, 1960
Editor: EUGENE PATTER
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING
RACIAL MATTERS
AT File: 100-5586

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Sitdowns Seen Succeeding By Rev. King

He Calls Integration 'Unstoppable' Drive

ATLANTA, Feb. 27 (AP).— "Integration is an unstoppable movement," says the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., preacher of passive resistance in a spreading South-wide series of Negro sitdown protests.

The controversial Negro minister, who sparked the Montgomery (Ala.) bus boycott, plunged into the latest integration movement the day before his arrest on Alabama perjury charges.

"Fill up the jails of the South. Arouse the dozing conscience of our nation," he urged Negro students staging sitdown demonstrations at segregated lunch counters in at least four states. Dozens of Negroes were arrested for trespassing and disturbing the peace.

Fight in Chattanooga

In Chattanooga, Tenn., a Negro demonstration against segregated lunch counters led to a free-for-all fight Tuesday between white and Negro youths. The following day a tense crowd of several thousand whites and Negroes were scattered with fire hoses in uptown Chattanooga.

The new campaign spread from North Carolina and Virginia to Washington, Tennessee and Florida. Mr. King said Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana would be next.

"This may well be the beginning of a full-scale assault on segregation," he said.

Madness to Georgian

Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook called it madness, and warned that organized, violent retaliation, as well as the full resources of the state, may meet any such Negro demonstrations in Georgia.

Violence is an old story for the thirty-one-year-old Mr. King, who moved to the forefront of the integration battle preaching what he called the light of love as the only answer to racial hate. He has known almost constant personal strife since 1954, the year of the historic U. S. Supreme Court school desegregation decision, when he went to Montgomery, Ala., as an obscure Baptist pastor.

Five years later, after leading Montgomery Negroes to a bitting victory against segregated riding on city buses, he was considered a religious figure of such world renown that he was invited to India to confer with disciples of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. King said he will not fight Alabama's action to take him back for trial on charges of lying about \$27,000 in alleged unreported income for 1956 and 1958.

Can't Damp Spirit

Nor will it damp his enthusiasm for the Negro cause of civil rights, he said.

"I am meeting this situation with the same spirit and attitude that I did in all the others (he has been arrested several times). I will not respond with bitterness. I will not respond with an internal sense of defeat."

It was disclosed Wednesday that Mr. King had paid the tax on the disputed \$27,000, but Mr. King, on a speaking tour of the west coast, said he had done so under strong protest. The perjury indictment against him still stands.

Close associates credit Mr. King with talking angry Negroes out of retaliating with violence against white segregationists after Negro homes and churches were bombed in Montgomery. Mr. King's home there was bombed and his front door blasted with a shotgun. After the United States Supreme Court ruled against bus segregation, twelve sticks of dynamite were found under his front porch.

Stabbed in Harlem

Mr. King's only violent injury came at the hands of a Negro woman, who stabbed him in the shoulder with a nail file as he was autographing copies of his book "Stride Toward Freedom" in a Harlem department store in New York two years ago. Authorities said the woman was demented.

Mr. King's non-violent approach to integration has brought him honors, including degrees from five colleges and numerous citizenship awards. It has also brought him the enmity of segregationists.

Mr. King moved to an undisclosed address in Atlanta in February. He was born near the Ebenezer Baptist Church which he now serves as copastor with his father.

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Negro Leader Still Must Face Perjury Charge

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 25 (AP).—The State of Alabama had collected income tax from the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., on \$27,000 of disputed earnings before he was charged with making false tax returns.

But the perjury indictment against the Negro integration leader still stands because the State contends the question of whether he paid the tax is immaterial to the perjury charge.

Mr. King, accused of falsifying his returns by his returns by failing to report all of his earnings in 1956 and 1958, told the Associated Press in Los Angeles he paid the tax "under very strong protest" to get the matter settled. He is in California on a speaking tour.

The fact that the tax, amounting to about \$1,600, had been paid was disclosed in Montgomery earlier by informed sources. They said the grand jury which returned the indictment 11 days ago was shown a copy of the check made payable to the State.

Mr. King, now living in Atlanta, was arrested there last week. Although Gov. John Patterson signed extradition papers to return him to Montgomery, Mr. King said he would return voluntarily to face the charge.

A lawyer said in Atlanta that Mr. King had arranged to post \$4,000 bond.

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King Won't Fight Extradition

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., who preaches passive resistance to win equal rights for Negroes, said Thursday he will not fight Alabama's attempt to take him back for trial on perjury charges.

"I have nothing to hide. I can honorably go back to Alabama to face trial," said the young Negro minister who gained fame in six years of smoldering Southern integration troubles.

But King, 31, who claims Alabama officials trumped up the charges in retaliation for his civil rights activities, said, "We will certainly take it to the highest court in the land to prove the falsity of the charges."

The Montgomery County grand jury in Montgomery, Ala., where King led a boycott that ended racial segregation on city buses,

indicted the Baptist minister on two charges involving his 1956 and 1958 income. The perjury charges were filed because they are felonies under Alabama law. Evading state income taxes is not a felony.

"I will go back and be tried but when it will be I don't know," King said in a telephone interview from the Ebenezer Baptist Church where he has been co-pastor with his father since moving here from Montgomery earlier this month.

"I have 30 days," he said. Fulton Superior Judge Jephtha Tankley gave King that much time to decide whether to waive extradition to Alabama or fight the attempt to take him back.

But King said he would definitely not fight extradition.

This apparently ruled out any

possible meeting between the Negro integrationist and Gov. Ernest Vandiver, who warned when King moved here he would be watched and arrested if he incited any violation of Georgia segregation laws.

King could ask Vandiver to refuse to honor an extradition warrant. The governor said at his news conference Thursday that it is customary "to return criminals to another state unless there are unusual circumstances." Vandiver would not comment directly on the King case.

King said Georgia officials who served the Alabama papers and arrested him, "were very courteous to me. They extended every courtesy that could be extended." Fulton County deputies took King to court where he posted \$2,000

He built

bond and was released.

In Montgomery, Circuit Solicitor (prosecutor) William F. Thetford said King was charged with lying about some \$27,000 of his 1956 and 1958 income.

"There just isn't any \$27,000,"

and the state of Alabama knows it," King reported.

Thetford said the charges had nothing to do with King's activities in the Montgomery Improvement Association, which he founded and headed until now but back to 1956.

King said he would not accept the charges.

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Rev. King Fights Income Tax Charge

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65 FEB 17 1960 *F3/6*

By BFTSY LUCE

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., under arrest in Atlanta on Alabama income tax charges, said today he would ask a group of distinguished citizens to "go over all my books and make a report."

Terming the arrest "further harrassment" of his efforts for racial equality, he said it was "highly improbable to get a fair hearing in Alabama."

The Negro leader said he would ask such persons as former Sen. Lehman, the deans of the Harvard University Law and Divinity Schools and the presidents of the National Council of Churches of Christ and the Southern Baptist Convention to be his "auditors."

King was arrested yesterday on the Alabama warrant at the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, where he has been co-pastor with his father since early this month, when he moved from Montgomery, Ala. It was in Montgomery that King led the nonviolent boycott of buses resulting in their desegregation.

King posted a \$2,000 bond and an extradition hearing was set for March 18. He said he would fight extradition.

Only the night before he had addressed Negro college students in Durham, N.C., deploring violence in such campaigns for integration as the current "sit-down" demonstrations in segregated lunchrooms in the South.

In Montgomery, Circuit Court (Prosecutor) William Thetford said that King was charged with failing to report \$31,000 in personal income during 1956 and 1958.

Thetford said King was being charged with perjury instead of income tax evasion because evasion is not a felony whereas perjury is.

King said he did not know of Montgomery's Dexter Ave. Baptist Church was \$5,000 a year, insisted:

"I have always made the most painstaking effort to give an honest and accurate return of my income."

King termed his arrest "another attempt by the State of Alabama to harass me because of the position I've taken in the civil rights struggle," and added:

"It's either the sixth or seventh time that I've been arrested in the last four years."

King has been arrested on charges ranging from "loitering" in a Montgomery courthouse to leading an "illegal" boycott in connection with the refusal of Negroes to ride the segregated buses.

He has also been the object of violence. His home was bombed in January, 1956, in Montgomery, a shotgun blast once ripped through a door, his church and other Negro houses of worship were dynamited, and shortly after the bus boycott ended with a U. S. Supreme Court integration decision, an unexplosive dynamite bomb was found on his front porch.

King said his latest arrest would not deter him.

King now heads the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Lunch Counter Campaign

Meanwhile, the lunch-counter campaign continues.

In Portsmouth, Va., two stores

announced they were closing their lunch counters because of violence in connection with the demonstrations.

Violence had broken out yesterday and Tuesday at the Mid-City shopping Center when Negro students were heckled by whites as they protested the segregated lunch counters.

Yesterday police arrested 27 youths, divided about equally between Negroes and whites—25 on disorderly conduct charges and two charged with carrying concealed weapons.

Police broke up a crowd of about 300 Negroes and 200 whites, mostly students, at the shopping center with the aid of K-9 police dogs.

Later police broke up a demonstration at a Negro high school a quarter of a mile away.

A spokesman for the shopping center said the lunch counters at Rose's and Grant's variety stores would be closed "in the interest of public safety" until further notice. People's Drug Store in the center said it would close daily at 3 p.m., when school is dismissed.

In Englewood, N. J., the Bergen County Youth Council of the NAACP announced a sympathy demonstration at noon Saturday at the Pallsade Av. Woolworth's.

The movement against "white only" lunch counters started in North Carolina and spread over a wide area of the South.



Associated Press Wirephoto
Portsmouth, Va., police dog aids in arrest of one of 27 Negro and white students during demonstration against "white only" lunch counters at shopping center.

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Negro Leader Arrested On Income Tax Charge

(2) ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 18 (AP).—The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., frequent storm center in Negro attempts to knock down Southern racial barriers, has been arrested on an Alabama charge of perjury in his State income tax returns.

He characterized the Montgomery County indictment as part of a pattern "to misrepresent and seek to frustrate the move of persons working to achieve the ideal of freedom and brotherhood." The Negro minister denied the charge as he posted \$2,000 bond yesterday.

"I have always made the most painstaking effort to give an honest and accurate return of my income," said Mr. King, who moved here recently from Montgomery to intensify his passive resistance movement against segregation.

Report on \$31,000 Involved

William Thetford, circuit solicitor (prosecutor), said in Montgomery that Mr. King was charged with lying about failure to report \$31,000 in per-

sonal income during 1956 and 1958.

Mr. King's salary as pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in the Alabama city was \$5,000 a year.

Mr. Thetford declined to comment on the grand jury's investigation of the finances of the Montgomery Improvement Association, the organization Mr. King founded and used to combat segregation. The association's mass boycott against Montgomery city buses led to a 1956 United States Supreme Court order outlawing bus segregation.

Mr. King, the target of bombs, bullets, knives and ver-

bal attacks since he actively entered the integration fight in 1954, took his arrest here calmly. Fulton Superior Court Judge Jephtha Tanksley set March 18 for an extradition hearing.

Mr. King has 30 days to decide whether to fight extradition.

Claiming it "highly improbable to get a fair hearing in Alabama," he said he is willing to have a group of "distinguished citizens . . . go over all my books and make a report." He said he would ask such persons as former Senator Herbert Lehman, Democrat of New York, the deans of the Harvard University Law and Divinity Schools and the presidents of the National Council of Churches of Christ and the Southern Baptist Convention to serve on such a group.

"Beyond this my conscience is clear and I will continue to work amid obstacles and constant harassment for the realization of a just and democratic social order," he said.

Mr. King was arrested at the Ebenezer Baptist Church, where he has been co-pastor with his

father since moving back here early this month. He is a native of Atlanta.

In Alabama, Mr. Thetford said Mr. King was charged with perjury rather than evading State income taxes because evasion is not a felony under State law but it is a felony to lie to evade taxes.

The Rev. Uriah Fields, former fellow official with Mr. King in the MIA and now head of a rival Negro organization, appeared before the Montgomery County grand jury recently. He has charged that Mr. King mishandled contributions to the MIA.

The MIA said in a statement backing Mr. King that "his handling of any funds that came to his hands was always with the utmost care, accuracy and responsibility."

The Washington Post and Times Herald
 The Washington Daily News
 The Evening Star
 New York Herald Tribune
 New York Journal-American
 New York Mirror
 New York Daily News
 New York Post
 The New York Times
 The Worker
 The New Leader
 The Wall Street Journal
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Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

W. J. ...

3-4



DEFENDER

FINAL Edition
1959

Illinois
Col. 4

GO OFFICE

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING is welcomed by the reception committee of the Interdenominational Committee as he arrived at Midway Airport Monday for two speaking engagements.

ments. Left to right, Dr. King, Rev. Wm. Lambert, chairman of the committee; Rev. Stroy Freeman, arrangements committee; Rev. Louis Riddie, A. B. Leak, co-chairman of the committee; Rev. A. E. Wil-

liams, the Minister of Bronzeville, Mrs. Carroll; Rev. J. D. Rodgers, and Rev. W. N. Daniel. Dr. King will speak at Stone Temple, 3622 W. Douglas blvd., at 8:30 p.m. tonight.

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file 6-144

King Avers White Supremacy Talk Politically Inexpedient

Martin Luther King told a South-wide Negro meeting at Columbia's Township Auditorium last night it has become "politically inexpedient to talk about white supremacy."

The 30-year-old King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, gave the key address of the three-day meeting of the Southern Leadership Conference which he heads.

Dr. King cited a number of "rays of hope" that are now gleaming for the Negro race.

There is hope, he said, in the breakdown of the Solid South. And he cited three "Souths." The "South of Compliance" in which he placed the "border states."

2. The "Wait and See" South which includes Tennessee, North Carolina, Texas and Florida. They

are not "all out" for compliance nor completely opposed to integration, he explained.

3. The "Resisting South." In this category he placed Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia and "the good state of South Carolina."

He minimized as only a small group those people who would "do anything to preserve segregation."

There is another group who are the "law-abiding people," he continued. These are "passive adherents of the status quo."

"I would imagine that this the larger group," he added.

"They've come to see that segregation is morally wrong . . . a cover-up for slavery . . . is an evil that no good man can adjust to."

Dr. King's 30-minute talk culminated a lengthy evening of activities that began with a testimonial banquet in his honor.

Nearly three hours earlier at the banquet in the basement of Township Auditorium, he was hailed as a "prophet."

A testimonialist asserted, "He tells us to love our enemies — to love those who spitefully use us."

A Baptist pastor in his native Montgomery, Dr. King skillfully employed the fervent speaking technique of the evangelist. His address was continually echoed from a crowded speaker's stand with expletives such as "Well!", "You're right!", "Go on!"

His concluding prediction that the Negro race was on the dawning of a new America brought the audience to its feet in a standing ovation.

"I believe we will be able to build a new America by our love," he asserted, referring to his non-violent philosophy for combatting segregation.

Pointing to the breakdown of massive resistance as another source of hope for the Negroes who oppose segregation, he said Virginia and Arkansas have witnessed the collision of two great institutions: segregation and public schools.

Other "hopes" singled out were the "watered-down Civil Rights Bill," "the Nation's increasing sensitivity to world opinion," and, finally, "hope in the determination of the Negro himself to be free."

A white youth, Guy Carravan of Los Angeles, led the congregation in a spiritual, "We Shall Not Be Moved."

Dr. C. K. Steele of Tallahassee, Fla., leader of the Tallahassee bus protest, was master of ceremonies for the public meeting.

He summed up the purpose of the meeting: "We're here tonight because we are determined to be free."

A collection netted \$792 for the Conference, but fell short of the earlier announced goal of \$1,000 as large numbers utilized the opportunity to grab a soft drink from the hall stand.

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L. LATIMER,
JR., Editor

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the SPECTATOR

Dr. King in India

NEW DELHI

SINCE INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE, few Americans have come here for a "pilgrimage"—as Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King and his biographer Dr. L. D. Reddick call their recent visit to this country. It is only a decade since Indians experienced the dignity of being human and their ego is easily flattered by such an unusual visitor from the West. That he is a Negro is an added attraction, because sympathy for all oppressed people is still alive among Indians with memories of their own 'slave' past.

It was not surprising, therefore, that Dr. King and his party received ovations and cordial hospitality all over India. His publicity, I fear, was not properly organized by his host, the Gandhi Peace Foundation, which is rather unaware of its value. However, his photographs were flashed over two-column front-page editorials in almost all the papers.

The hero of the Alabama struggle who, as the press said, had "given a new sense of dignity and self-respect to his community by non-violent means to end racial segregation, traveled thousands of miles from New Delhi far south to Trivandrum, the capital of Kerala. There he chatted as affably with the Communist Chief Minister E. M. S. Nambudiripad for two hours as he had done earlier with Prime Minister Nehru or President Rajendra Prasad in New Delhi.

DR. KING VISITED many places which the average visitor does not see these days, such as the "hermitage" near the Bodhgaya Buddhist shrine of ex-socialist Jai Prakash Narayan, who is now a disciple of Gandhi's spiritual heir Vinoba Bhave; ancient villages enroute; and 'gramadana' (land-gift) villages. He preached non-violence better than many Gandhians. When he placed a wreath on Gandhi's memorial shrine, people knew he was not merely performing a ritual practiced by all visiting dignitaries from Nasser to Khrushchev.

He even concluded, much to the surprise and disbelief of many Indians, that the "spirit of Gandhi is much stronger today than most people believe," because of "organized efforts that are being

MARTIN LUTHER KING
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 N. Y. Journal-American
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 N. Y. Times
 Daily Worker
 The Worker
 New Leader
 National Guardian
 Date 4/6/59
 Page 12

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DR. AND MRS. KING FLANK PRIME MINISTER NEHRU
Photo was taken at the Ghandi Peace Foundation

made to preserve the Mahatma's relics and literature and the movement by sainted Vinoba."

Unabashed by the doubts expressed by the people of Gandhi's land regarding the efficacy of non-violence, Dr. King suggested that India should show faith in its own son, Gandhi, by disarming unilaterally. He said that "unfortunately, as yet, America and the Soviet Union have not shown the moral courage to do this." His questioners parried him with misgivings, but he patiently quoted the Gandhian Bhava on the alternative of forming Peace Brigades.

DR. KING FOUND some similarity between untouchability in India and racial segregation in the United States, in the sense that "both the Negro and the Harijan (children of God, as Gandhi called the untouchables) are born with a stigma." To an Associated Press reporter worried by his utterances, he said: "I will tell them not more nor less than what exists. I have presented a true picture as I see it."

Indian audiences were not flattered by his appreciation of the rather modest progress made by India in removing the curse of untouchability, but they were happy at the progress made by the Negroes in America in asserting their dignity as human beings.

Dr. King made news. And now in a survey of the opinions of 100 editors in India the Indian Institute of Public Opinion is asking these "holders of public opinion" to answer questions:

"What, in your opinion, is the most serious problem in India today?"

Associated Press

Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ✓
Tele. Room —
Mr. Holloman —
Miss Gandy —

UPI-193

(KING)

① MONTGOMERY, ALA.--THE PRIVATE SECRETARY OF REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. REPORTED TONIGHT THE NEGRO INTEGRATION LEADER IS "SERIOUSLY CONSIDERING" A TRIP TO RUSSIA SOME TIME IN MAY.

THE SECRETARY DID NOT DISCLOSE WHETHER KING HAD BEEN INVITED BY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT OR WHETHER IT WAS TO BE A SPEAKING TOUR.

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Georgians Send King's Attacker Cash for Needs

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Sept. 23

A group of white citizens Tuesday mailed a cash contribution to Mrs. Isola Ware Curry, the Negro woman who stabbed integrationist Martin Luther King.

Coal dealer J. B. White Jr., a spokesman, said a substantial sum was sent "to be used by her as needed" and that more will follow.

Mrs. Curry is in Bellevue Hospital, New York, for mental observation. She claims, Adrian Ga., in Emanuel County near Swainsboro, as her home town.

The white group labels itself the Cartersville chapter of the Funds for Isola League. White said it is the first chapter but others may be formed.

King, who is now in a New York hospital with a touch of pneumonia, was stabbed with a steel paper knife in a Harlem department store Saturday as he autographed copies of his book, "Stride Toward Freedom."

He is a minister at Montgomery, Ala., where he led a successful year-long Negro boycott against segregated buses.

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THE ATLANTA JOURNAL
Atlanta, Georgia
9/23/58

Editor: JACK SPALDING

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Bureau

the hope that he might have recovered sufficiently by then to address it.

The organization, composed mainly of Southern ministers who have followed King's doctrine of non-violent resistance to segregation, has established a temporary branch office in Harlem Hospital, with Ella Baker, associate director, in charge.

The office, in which the minister's wife assists, has been handling the largest influx of mail, telegrams, phone calls and floral tributes ever received by a single patient in the hospital's history.

Among the letters was one from Vice President Nixon saying that the "Christian spirit of tolerance which you invariably displayed in the face of your opponents and detractors will in the end contribute immeasurably in winning the support of the great majority of Americans for the cause of equality and human dignity." But a jarring note came yesterday in an anonymous phone call warning that a bomb had been planted there. A police search failed to show up any such device.

Today, the young minister was looking forward eagerly to the arrival from Rochester, Minn., of his mother who has been at the hospital since the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis.

He expressed admiration yesterday to other members of his family, including his wife, his sister, Christine King, and his father, for the way that his mother had accepted the news of the stabbing.

"I knew that she would hold up under the shock," he told them. "She always stood up well in the face of adversity."

Because of the rapid rate of his progress, his younger brother, the Rev. A. D. King, assistant pastor of the father's Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, Ga., will not come here.

King maintained his cheerful and joking demeanor with his family yesterday as authorities reported continued progress despite a brief touch of post-operative pneumonia.

Permitted to walk several yards for the first time to the X-ray machine and to sit up in a chair for the second day for short periods, he chaffed his relatives by saying:

"Why didn't you tell me I had pneumonia? Here I was feeling better than I'd felt since they brought me here, and I had to read in the newspapers that I was a pneumonia victim."

His wife told him that his three-year-old daughter, Yolande, was now a definite expert in the art of using a hula-hoop.

Mrs. King, who had talked long distance with Mrs. Juanita Abernathy, wife of the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, King's chief lieutenant in the successful Montgomery bus boycott, said that she and Mrs. Abernathy now had their own individual hula-hoops and were very good at using them.

"Martin," she said of her husband, "had tried to show Yoki (Yolande) how it was done when the craze first started, but he could never make the hoop go around but once or twice. And now little Mike (their son who was 11 months old yesterday) wants to try."

Hospital authorities, whose latest bulletin said, "condition satisfactory. Some improvement. Prognosis guarded," were elated by one aspect of the unfortunate incident which brought them their noted patient.

The attack on King brought Gov. Harriman on his first visit inside Harlem Hospital and the Governor, noting the crowded conditions in the institution last Saturday night, indicated that he would lend his support to a program for expansion and modernization of the hospital.

Harriman, who visited King again Monday, after the slight touch of pneumonia was first reported, was expected to return there tomorrow after a campaign tour upstate, and hospital officials were looking forward to the visit.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," one official said. "Who knows? King may have been here in the hospital and not been hurt. Who knows?"

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"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," one official said. "Who knows? King may have been here for a long time, but at least he is here now."

Ike Aid, Nixon Pen Get-wells To Rev. King

From a special Presidential assistant, from Vice President Nixon and even from Little Rock, Ark., get-well messages by the hundreds poured into Harlem Hospital yesterday of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King rallied slowly from a chest stab wound.

The 29-year-old Negro integration leader, attacked last Saturday in a Harlem department store by an apparently mentally disturbed woman, showed continuing "improvement," the hospital announced.

He Gets to Walk

Despite a touch of pneumonia following 2½ hours of surgery on Saturday, Dr. King yesterday was able to walk 30 feet with assistance to an X-ray room. He has been able to sit up and read newspapers, and the hospital described him as "a cheerful, cooperative patient."

Vice President Nixon wired that he had been "terribly distressed" to hear of the attack and added: "To have this incident added to all of the unfortunate indignities which have been heaped upon you is, indeed, difficult to understand." He lauded King's "Christian spirit of tolerance."

Note From Siciliano

Rocco A. Siciliano, special assistant for personnel management to President Eisenhower, wrote on White House stationery that he was "shocked." "Your courage in the face of adversity is well known," he said.

Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the American Jewish Congress and rabbi of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, on W. 88th St., left a letter saying that Jews would pray for Dr. King on Yom Kippur. He praised Dr. King's "forgiveness and charity."

Word From Arkansas

There were wires from the ministers of the Arkansas Christian Movement, the Inter-Faith Fellowship of Greater Little Rock and the Arkansas Council on Human Relations.

One "hate" letter, signed "White Voting Citizen Mississippi," expressed regret that the accused attacker, Mrs. Isola Ware Curry, 42, "didn't finish the job."

In Cartersville, Ga., a group of white people expressed their sympathy.

Mrs. Curry, a native of Mississippi, is now undergoing mental treatment at Bellevue Hospital.

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Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Nease ☒
Parsons ☒
Rosen ☒
Tamm ☒
Trotter ☒
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Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Gandy ☒

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Rev. King Impatient to Resume Work

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. POST
EDITION 7th. BLUE FINA
DATED 10/11/58
PAGE 4

RE: RACIAL SITUATION

Two days after his arrest, Rev. Martin Luther King was "quite impatient" and that he today picked up the "New York Post" and placed under scrutiny the editorial which reported that he was "impatient" to resume work. The editorial, despite the paper's long history of support of the civil rights movement, was "quite impatient" and that he today picked up the "New York Post" and placed under scrutiny the editorial which reported that he was "impatient" to resume work.

7 OCT 14 1958

Rev. King Mends; Was A 'Sneeze From Death'

By HENRY LEE

The Rev. Martin Luther King, out of immediate danger but so seriously wounded that his convalescence will take about three months, yesterday was reported in "satisfactory" condition as his assailant was ordered to Bellevue Hospital for mental observation.

During a 2½-hour operation on the Negro integration leader late Saturday to extricate a stiletto-like letter opener from his chest, part of one rib had to be removed, and only yesterday physicians disclosed that the 29-year-old Baptist clergyman had been "a sneeze away from death."

Dr. Emil A. Naclerio, one of three participating surgeons, explained that the tip of the weapon had rested on the aorta, the great arterial trunk which carries blood from the heart.

Guarded at Hospital

"Had he sneezed or coughed, the weapon would have pene-

trated the aorta—and he would have died within a minute."

Today his condition still remained so delicate that only the immediate family was allowed two brief visits during the day in his private room at Harlem Hospital with Dr. Aubrey Maynard, director of surgery, also present. Outside, two policemen kept guard.

In Felony Court, Mrs. Isola Ware Curry, 42, Negro domestic from Adrian, Ga., was arraigned for the Saturday afternoon attack on Dr. King as he was autographing copies of his new book in a Harlem department store.

Corrects the Judge

"I understand this is the woman who is accused of stabbing the Rev. Mr. King with a knife," Magistrate Vincent P. Rao said.

"No, it was a letter opener," Mrs. Curry corrected him.

Explaining that Mrs. Curry was charged with felonious assault and possession of a loaded automatic, Assistant District Attorney Howard Jones asked that she be held without bail.

"She is unemployed and has no rents here," he said.

"I'm charging him as well as her," he said.

"I'm charging him with being mixed up with the Communists," the woman explained. "I've reported the case to the FBI and

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- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

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Wash. Post and Times Herald

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- N. Y. Mirror _____
- N. Y. Daily News _____
- N. Y. Times _____
- Daily Worker _____
- The Worker _____
- as _____

Date SEP 22 1958



Mrs. Isola Ware Curry

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SEP 22 1958

67 OCT 14 1958

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it's being looked into. I want a lawyer from the state."

"This woman is ill," Rao said.

"I'm not ill!" Mrs. Curry answered sharply.

Asked if she had a lawyer, she said, "Yes, his name is Herman." As she was led away, she shouted that the lawyer's name was Sanford or Stanford, her words being difficult to understand.

At Harlem Hospital, almost overwhelmed by the telegrams, phone calls, offers of donations



(Associated Press photo)
Mrs. Isola Ware Curry was carrying this Italian automatic pistol in purse when she stabbed Dr. King.

and gifts of Bibles which poured in for Dr. King, an early bulletin disclosed that he had spent a comfortable night under care of special nurses.

Dr. King's wife, a sister and the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, an associate in the Montgomery, Ala., Improvement Association, arrived at LaGuardia Field at 5:47 A. M.

Surgery Successful

William L. Rowe, former deputy police commissioner and a friend of Dr. King, first took them to the Queens home of the Rev. Thomas Kilgore Jr., pastor of the Friendship Baptist Church, 144 W. 131st St. Later, Mrs. King registered at the Statler Hotel and visited her husband at 9:45 A. M.

"It was the will of God that

Martin survived," she told Dr. Maynard. "Our prayers have been not in vain.

"While we surgeons have the skill and the knowledge and the experience, we know too that there is much we cannot control and must rely on faith and prayers," the doctor told her.

Dr. Maynard assured her that while the operation had been "very delicate," the surgery "was successful and the prognosis good." Dr. King's mental attitude, he said, was "excellent." He was feeling little pain and had required only a little sedation.

Mrs. King thanked the surgeon, his associates "and all the people at the hospital."

Feels No Bitterness

"I would also like to express appreciation to Gov. Harriman and all of the leaders and citizens of this city who have shown their support in various ways," she added.

Toward Mrs. Curry, she said, she feels no bitterness, explaining:

"She was obviously disturbed because she no doubt is not completely responsible for her action."



(AP Wirephoto by Psa Candides)
Christine King (left), sister, and Mrs. Martin Luther King Sr. leave Harlem Hospital after visiting the pastor yesterday.

Harlem Woman Stab's Rev. Martin Luther King

Negro Leader Is Attacked in Store As He Autographs Copies of Book

By Joseph Endler and
Richard C. Wald

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, a Negro leader in the fight for integration in the South, was stabbed and critically wounded by a woman yesterday afternoon as he was autographing copies of his book in a Harlem department store.

Police of the W. 123d St. station identified his assailant, a Negro woman, as Izola Ware Curry, forty-two, of 121 W. 122d St.

According to witnesses, at 3:55 p. m., Mrs. Curry, heavy-set woman, pushed her way through a line of about forty persons waiting in L. M. Blumstein's Department Store, 230 W. 125th St., to have copies of Dr. King's book autographed. It was published last week under title, "Stride Toward Freedom."

Dr. King was sitting behind a desk in the back of the store's main floor.

Mrs. Curry shouted:

"Is this Martin Luther King?"

"Yes, it is," he replied.

She plunged an eight-inch steel below the desk. Mrs. Anna A.



Associated Press
Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King

Wagner, who was in the store at the time and saw the incident, said:

"It happened so fast it was incredible."

Mrs. Curry, attempting to flee, stumbled and was grabbed by Walter N. Peddiford, an advertising representative for "The Amsterdam News." According to Mr. Peddiford, she said:

"I've been after him for years."

As Dr. King lay back in his chair, several of the women on the line attempted to attack the woman. She was held for police by two store detectives, Mr. Peddiford said.

The twenty-nine-year-old
See DR. KING—Pg. 14, Col. 3

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Tele. Room _____
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[Handwritten signatures and initials, including "V.C." and "B. Williams"]

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Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

REC- 50

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clerkman was taken to Harlem Hospital in the chair he was stabbed in, the letter-opener still protruding through his shirt. There, at 6:30 p.m., he was operated on by Dr. Aubrey Maynard, director of surgery at the hospital. His condition was said to be critical.

The woman was taken to the hospital, too, where, it was reported, Dr. King identified her as his assailant. Police said she was carrying a small, fully-loaded Italian automatic in her bosom.

As a word of the stabbing spread rapidly through Harlem, more than fifty persons came to the hospital to offer blood.

Among the first at the hospital was Gov. Harriman, who heard about the stabbing while participating in a Steuben Day Parade on upper Fifth Ave. He came to the hospital at 5:20 p.m. and visited for a few minutes with Dr. King, who was in a room on the second floor.

Dr. King, the Governor said, had told him:

"I'm going to be all right. Don't worry."

The Governor commented:

"He seemed to be the least concerned person in the hospital."

After Mrs. Curry was identified by Dr. King, she was taken to the W. 123d St. police station for questioning. She told police that she is a native of Georgia and came here at the age of nineteen to work as a domestic. She left New York four years ago and worked variously as a domestic in St. Louis, Mo., in Georgia, and in Daytona Beach, Fla.

She returned to New York three months ago, according to police, and has been living here ever since.

Police reports stated that Mrs. Curry had purchased the gun they found—a 6.35-millimeter Brescia, about the size of a .25-caliber pistol—in a pawnshop in Daytona Beach. She paid \$27.84 for it.

Mrs. Curry has been separated from her husband since 1937. They had no children.

She also told police that she had been "persecuted by people for the past four years."

developed, police said that she did not know Dr. King, had never seen him before and had no particular grudge against him. But, police said, her account of what happened earlier in the day was "incoherent."

Dr. King, minister of the Dexter Ave. Baptist Church in Montgomery, Ala., came into national prominence two years ago when he led the Negroes of his city on a boycott of the local buses. He wanted, and won, integrated seating on the buses. Since then, he has been a leader in the fight for integration on a national scale.

He came here last week to publicize his book. While here, he was being shown the city by former deputy Police Commissioner William P. Rowe, now an assistant to Mayor I. J. Kelly, Manhattan Borough President.

At Harlem Rally with Mr. Rowe and Mr. Jack, Dr. King was surrounded by a group of twelve Negroes, led by Lewis Henry Michaux, owner of the National Memorial Theatre, 2107 Central Ave. of the National Negro College.

At that time, Gov. Harriman said of the Negro minister:

"No man has done more to underscore the immorality of segregation than Martin Luther King."

He was the, however, they sally cheered. At the rally, a group of twelve Negroes, led by Lewis Henry Michaux, owner of the National Memorial Theatre, 2107 Central Ave. of the National Negro College.

said it was because Dr. King ignored Negro-owned bookstores in Harlem.

Negro "Nationalists"

Several of the pickets, though men in their twenties who claimed membership in an organization called the United African Nationalist Movement, told the New York Herald Tribune that they opposed Dr. King's fight for integration. Integration, they said, "lowered the dignity" of their race.

Mr. Jack suggested, as the pickets marched around, that Dr. King might need a bodyguard. According to Mr. Rowe, Dr. King replied:

"Oh, God, don't get a bodyguard. And" (to Mr. Rowe) "don't you try to look like me, either."

At 1:30 p.m. today, Mr. King called for Dr. King at the Hotel Royal where he was staying. He was charged with clearing a path for him to the hotel.

In the turmoil that followed the stabbing, while women attempted furiously to attack his assailant, Dr. King remained calm and quiet. He said only that he felt "a swelling in the chest."

Officials at Hospital

By the time he was wheeled into a ward moved of officials gathered at his door. Among them, besides Gov. Harriman and Mr. Jack, were Roy Wilkins, the executive secretary

People: A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; State Sen. James Watson; Chief Inspector of Police Thomas A. Nielson and Deputy Commissioner Walter Arm.

Commissioner Arm said that Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy and Mayor Wagner had expressed concern over the stabbing and were being kept informed of Dr. King's condition.

Dr. King was to have taken a plane last night from Newark Airport to Montgomery. There, the news of his stabbing was received almost with disbelief. His personal secretary said that Mrs. King was too upset to talk with newsmen.

During all the time of the Montgomery boycott, when Mrs. King was in the city, she was charged with clearing a path for him to the hotel. He was charged with clearing a path for him to the hotel. He was charged with clearing a path for him to the hotel. He was charged with clearing a path for him to the hotel.